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SOVIET PLAN CHALLENGES AMERICANS

Centralized Effort Without Sacrifice of Initiative Urged by Educator

HOPPER SCANS GAINS MADE BY BOLSHEVIKI

Harvard Lecturer Estimates Experiment of Soviets as Socialism in Actuality

Centralized planning without sacrificing individual initiative must be America's answer to the Soviets is the conclusion of Dr. Bruce C. Hopper, Harvard professor of international relations, in his final address at the Lowell Institute yesterday.

"Russia is being transformed from a backward agricultural country into a comparatively advanced industrial one at an unprecedented rate of speed," he said. "With the resources of a continent and the pocket money of 160,000,000 persons at its command it can sell for any price in order to get foreign trade."

Dr. Hopper has visited Russia for three years in succession studying the Soviet Government, its business and its future prospects. Last summer his visit was limited to only a short stay, but it was long enough to see the marked improvement Russia has made. "The Soviets have built up a powerful system, about which the rest of the world must do something," says Dr. Hopper. "What are we going to do?"

In his short series of lectures, Dr. Hopper has analyzed the system and the factual data gained from viewing Russia from within. He has adopted an unusual method of approach in the study of international affairs, which is, to isolate as clearly as possible the fundamental forces directing the various governments.

"The traditional method is to weigh carefully what diplomats said or wrote on specific occasions, the noble words of sacred treaties, and the talky-talk of gorgeously arrayed plenipotentiaries in international parley assembled. The statesmen forgather, exchange courtesies according to protocol, assure each other of their respective desires for disarmament and harmony, and all is balm in Gilead until the unexpected happens, the bolt of thunder through the static of serenity. Then," says Dr. Hopper, "everyone is surprised and pained by what the Bolsheviki have done, or what Mus-

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Soviet Campaign of Godlessness Is International

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 6—The inquiry headquarters of the Union of Militant Godless, an organization specializing in antireligious agitation, revealed that the campaign for atheism has international aspects, although the greatest activity in this direction is naturally carried on in the Soviet Union.

The general secretary of the Union of Militant Godless, F. N. Oleschuk, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that the union constitutes a part of the International Proletarian Free Thinkers. The latter organization has 4,000,000 members, of whom 3,000,000 live in the Soviet Union, the others being distributed among a number of foreign countries, the German section with about 100,000 members being the largest. The foreign sections correspond with the Russian, exchange ideas and reports and carry on a competition as to the success of their agitation.

Oleschuk denied there was any project to enlist 20,000,000 atheists within any specified time, also denied the existence of an antireligious five-year plan. He declared that the latter suggestion had been made but rejected "because it is difficult to plan or to set numerical figures for changes in ideology."

The Union of Militant Godless this year hopes to bring its membership up to 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. The work of the union is carried on through the medium of atheistic newspapers and magazines, periodic lectures on atheism over the radio, the establishment of antireligious museums, of which 30 now exist in the Soviet Union; lectures in factories, institutions and universities, moving picture performances and a drama union, which has just held a competition for the best antireligious children's play. Oleschuk emphasized that atheism was not an end in itself, but a necessary means of combating capitalism.

Little Gold Nugget Worth $400 Picked Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—A gold nugget weighing 28½ ounces and valued at $400 was found this winter in the tailing of a claim on Chief Gulch, a tributary of Eldorado Creek in the Klondike, Yukon Territory, by Louis Nadeau, an "old timer" of the Dawson camp.

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British Dry Bill Wins World Group's Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AT A meeting of the British members of the International Committee of the World Prohibition Federation, held recently at Lawson House, Westminster, it was unanimously resolved to give all possible support to the British Prohibition Bill, introduced by Edwin Scrymgeour, member of Parliament, when it comes up for second reading on Feb. 13. It was also resolved to urge upon all friends of temperance and social reform throughout the country to do likewise.

Joint Embargo Urged on Soviet Prison Exports

Action by Britain and the United States Moved in Parliament

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 6—Joint action on the part of the United States and Great Britain to embargo Russian goods produced by convict labor is sought in a motion now before the House of Commons.

This motion was put forward last night by Commander Carlyon Bellairs and is supported by 117 other members of Parliament. It calls attention to the report of a special committee of the American House of Representatives favoring prohibition of imports of Soviet pulpwood and lumber into the United States until permission had been obtained for a full investigation of forced labor conditions in Russia.

Commander Bellairs' motion declares belief in the "imperative need of putting a stop to prison and compulsory labor" and calls upon the British Government to confer with the Government of the United States with a view to corresponding measures.

The proposal represents the reaction in House of Commons to a movement of a similar kind debated in the House of Lords yesterday when the Government refused to take action.

Lord Newton in opening this debate was warmly supported by general feeling of the upper house when he declared that Soviet Russia had become a slave state in which every citizen was a potential military or industrial conscript.

Millions for Armament

On the military side, Lord Newton said, the Soviet Government was spending upon armaments more than any other state in the world. It was also keeping up enormous forces which would some day be used against somebody and meanwhile had behind it an industrial army in which neither a walkout nor unemployment was permitted.

The case for investigation of the terrible conditions under which that industrial army was being maintained was overwhelming, Lord Newton declared. He gave in detail particulars in support of this argument, including sworn statements by escaped prisoners and by a former official of Russian secret police, also testimony before the commission of inquiry held under orders of the United States Congress. He could not understand the British

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REICH COALITION AIDED BY VITAL NEED OF CREDITS

Chancellor's Speech Puts Emphasis on Thesis of Self-Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 6—Back to democracy and parliamentarism, back to the self-government of the people was the keynote of the spech of the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, before the Reichstag, yesterday.

It was not just an appeal without any substantial backing, for everyone knows that at this hour a coalition of parties stands behind the Chancellor which is bigger than the famous "great coalition" which reached from the Social Democrats to the industrial German People's Party.

Today this voluntary and unofficial coalition extends beyond the German People's Party and comprises several small groups which once had followed Alfred Hugenberg.

What has brought about this extraordinary change? To all appearances it is first and foremost the realization that confidence in Germany abroad, so vital for granting credits, will be strengthened if Germany turns its back on dictatorial experiments and if the budget now under discussion is passed by Parliament and not put into force by special decree. At least this is what the Chancellor emphasized in his speech.

German industry needs money, German agriculture needs financial support. For this purpose conditions must be set up which encourage the capital markets at home and abroad to supply the necessary means.

And thus the industrial German People's Party and the agricultural Farmers' Party, which until now have been among those considering the possibility of an extraparliamentary régime, seem to have abandoned their idea, for the time being at least.

This apparent change of thought, together with the Roman Catholic Party's sudden hostile attitude toward the Fascists, has brought about this new coalition in favor of parliamentary work in place of extraparliamentary experiments.

This development shows that the present German Reichstag can function and can support the Government, despite the growth of radicalism, as soon as some parties which hitherto have been inclined toward seeking refuge in dictatorial methods make up their mind to turn away from this temptation and to continue along the seemingly more difficult way of self-government of the people.

It now becomes very apparent that it was not the sudden growth of radicalism, especially of Fascism, which caused the Reichstag to fail in fulfilling its duties and compelled the Chancellor to employ emergency decrees to enforce necessary legislation, but that it was indecision on the part of certain smaller groups in the Government, among them the industrial German People's Party, as to whether it would not be better to coöperate with the anti-parliamentary Opposition.

The sudden growth of Fascism had fascinated these smaller parties. Some of them opposed self-government of people anyway and now suddenly there seemed to be the possibility of returning to an autocratic régime.

To many this seemed a short cut to liberty, freedom and relief from all burdens. That this condition of thought could continue so long was due to some extent to the uncertain attitude of the Roman Catholics. Their final stand against the Fascists helps to tip the scale toward the support of a parliamentary régime.

New Highways and Buildings Promise Work Through Year

Thirty-Nine States Take Up Fifth of $80,000,000 Highway Federal Aid Fund—Colleges Plan $300,000,000 in Construction

New roads and new buildings loom larger as the contribution of depression to future prosperity.

Thirty-nine states have taken up nearly one-fifth of the $80,000,000 emergency appropriation for use in matching federal-aid highway funds, while upward of $300,000,000 worth of construction by educational institutions is indicated in reports to Col. Arthur Woods, head of the President's committee.

Further effort to solve the unemployment problem is made in Wisconsin through introduction of a bill providing unemployment reserve funds in industry. The plan joins the reserve fund system with public works projects, relieving the proposal from the savor of a "dole."

Wage earners in Chicago, meanwhile, have set an example in giving by contributing heavily to the local relief fund.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Thirty-nine states have taken up nearly one-fifth of the $80,000,000 emergency appropriation of Dec. 20 for use in matching regular federal-aid highway funds, according to reports received by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment.

Colonel Woods also has received returns from questionnaires indicating that upward of $300,000,000 worth of work is definitely sighted by schools and colleges throughout the United States.

Road projects planned by the 39 states which have availed themselves of the federal appropriation have taken up more than $15,300,000 of the emergency fund and an equal amount of regular federal-aid funds, it was said. Eleven of the states have already taken up more than $500,000 of their apportionments from the fund.

Massachusetts and Connecticut have taken up the full amount of their allotment, $1,141,460 and $520,494 respectively. South Carolina has taken up all but $30,000 of the $1,084,636, allotted to it. Georgia has taken up $674,484; Iowa $592,852; Louisiana $839,114; Missouri $567,104; New York $1,300,566; Texas $1,235,548; Virginia $676,714; and West Virginia $614,560.

It is believed that a large percentage of the remainder of the fund will be taken up within the next few weeks

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FINLAND NAMES PROHIBITION INQUIRY BOARD

Workers' Leaders Declare Dry Reform Has Lessened Economic Crisis

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 6—A body closely paralleling the Wickersham Commission has been appointed in Finland to investigate the prohibition situation. It will suggest changes, if necessary, in present alcohol legislation and draw up a plan for other measures promoting more effective general sobriety.

Friends of the prohibition movement, which has been in effect in Finland for more than 10 years, and was voted by the people under the old Tsarist régime in 1907, insist firmly that the law must remain in force. It is freely admitted, however, that administrative reforms may be necessary, particularly increased enforcement measures against smuggling.

Finnish prohibitionists point out that the vigorous enforcement of the past six months has been giving excellent results. They insist the investigation commission should recommend continuation of these efforts, above all the maintenance of the present prohibition law intact. It is alleged, however, that the commission has a majority which may favor changes in the law.

The Finnish prohibition situation is said closely to resemble the American problem. The vast majority of voters firmly believe in the law but among the scanty population of the immense rugged coast line old habits of liquor drinking and considerable home brewing make enforcement difficult.

Impartial outside observers testify that the immense majority of Finnish people wish prohibition. The Agrarian Party which generally constitutes the Government is totally in favor of prohibition and three-quarters of the members of the late Finnish Diet favored continuance. The Socialist Party representing the workers also strongly favors the law. The Swedish Party alone directly opposes continuance. Finnish women in particular support the prohibition movement and they represent a powerful voting bloc.

The present economic crisis has increased the number of critics against prohibition on account of the great cost of enforcement, but the workers' spokesmen insist the economic advantages of the prohibitory reform have prevented the crisis becoming more acute. More stringent enforcement, therefore, is likely to be the answer most attractive to Finnish people to the present liquor riddle.

CAMPBELL SETS SPEED RECORD OF 4 MILES A MINUTE

British Driver Not Satisfied; Says Machine Can Go Still Faster

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Capt. Malcolm Campbell, British racing car driver, yesterday established a world's automobile speed record of 245.733 miles an hour on the sands of the natural beach speedway here.

Roaring twice over the course in his huge 1450-horsepower Bluebird machine, he exceeded the previous record by 14.371 miles an hour, and became the first man in the world ever to attain a land speed of four miles a minute or more.

The beach was not in perfect condition, but the giant racing car held to the sand and showed no tendency to swerve off its course.

Captain Campbell expressed disappointment that he had not been able to set a higher record. He blamed the unevenness of the beach and poor visibility.

"I am not satisfied with the record," he said, after he had torn himself away from a huge crowd that swarmed out onto the beach to congratulate him. "The car has lots more speed in it.

"At no time during my runs could I see more than 300 or 350 yards because of the haze that hung over the course," he declared.

Captain Campbell announced today he would make no further trials before returning to England.

As he threw the machine into high gear after a two or three-mile run, it shot ahead with a tremendous burst of speed. The car first came in view of spectators in the grandstand when it entered the officially measured mile.

It flashed past the timing tower and disappeared in the heavy mist as it sped on down to the south end of the beach.

Climbing out of his huge car at the north end of the beach, he then jumped in a midget four-cylinder racing car which he had brought with him from England and made two runs over the course in the hope of establishing a record for machines with a displacement of less than 45 cubic inches. But he failed by six miles an hour. The record for that class car is 87.76.

British Captain Hopes to Do 300 Miles an Hour

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—The tall, soft-spoken Capt. Malcolm Campbell was born in Kent, Eng., in 1885, a descendant of an ancient Scottish line. He was educated for business but the thrill of the pioneer, both in airplane flying and automobile racing, held his imagination always.

His hobby is a racing car, his ambition to make 300 miles an hour. As far back as 1903, when he was only 18, Captain Campbell tinkered with cars and motorcycles to find out what made them go.

Captain Campbell enlisted at the outbreak of the war and fought in the trenches for two years before transferring to the Royal Flying Corps, where he remained for the rest of the war, winning the rank of captain.

Sport Records Attained

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Capt. Malcolm Campbell of England established a new world's automobile speed record of 245.733 miles an hour on the sands of Daytona Beach, Fla., yesterday. Some speed records in other forms of sports follow:

Airplane—278.480 m. p. h., established by Warrant Officer Bonnett, France, Dec. 11, 1924.

Seaplane—357.723 m. p. h., set by A. H. Orbelar, Eng., September, 1929.

Motorboat—98.76 m. p. h., set by Sir Henry Segrave, England, June 13, 1930.

Running Horse—Mile in 1:34 4-5 at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1918, by Roamer.

Running—Mile in 4:10 2-5 by Paavo Nurmi of Finland, in Sweden in 1923.

Walking—Mile in 6:22, in England, 1913.

Swimming—Mile, freestyle, 21:27, by Clarence Crabbe, at Long Beach, Calif., July, 1930.

HIGHWAY SAFETY AID PLEDGED BY USERS OF ROADS

Motor Interests Meet and Take Action on Various Legislative Bills

Massachusetts automobile interests today pledged their complete support of every measure now before the Legislature designed to increase highway safety and to lower motor-vehicle insurance.

At the first session of an all-day convention at the Hotel Statler experts indorsed the proposed state campaign to illuminate important highways. They went on record against the measure, however, that would place the highway transportation business under the supervision of the Department of Public Utilities. These two points absorbed the discussions of the session.

Under provisions of the bill which would require supervision of the trucking business by the State, it was pointed out that every owner of a transportation business would have to furnish a certificate of the convenience, reliability, necessity and financial standing of his company.

Obviously, this would favor the railroads, which have started trucking competition, speakers declared. Incidentally, it was added, the passage of the measure would force the small and intermediate trucking businesses, which are serving the farmer and the small towns and cities admirably, out of competition.

Commenting on this phase of the situation, Day Baker, representing various automobile organizations in the State, declared that the railroads launched into the trucking business only when they discovered that the truck owners were getting more money for less-than-carload lots than the railroads were. It was shown that the railroads, in spite of their increased use of the highways, were paying less than 4 per cent in taxes of road upkeep costs while the bus and truck businesses were contributing 27 per cent.

Bills on highway illumination call for investigation of the advisability of lighting the roads so as to obviate the necessity of using headlights. It was pointed out that in Cleveland and in several points in New York illumination of this nature had reduced transportation costs, fatalities and insurance expenditures.

French Senate Votes $180,000,000 for Colonies

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 6—The Senate approved without alteration yesterday bills passed by the Chamber of Deputies last November granting loans totaling more than $180,000,000 to French overseas territories in West Africa, Indo-China, Madagascar, the Cameroons, New Caledonia, and French equatorial Africa. Final legislative sanction is thus given to the most ambitious project for financial aid to the colonies in the history of the French Republic.

Coming at a time when French loans to Rumania and other countries appear imminent this grant to the colonies affords convincing proof that the reserves of capital which have accumulated in France are to be put to work for the furtherance of world economic development.

The credits extended to the colonies are to be used for the construction and improvement of railways, seaports, irrigation, hygiene, postal services, telegraphs, roads and public buildings.

Mid-Street Gossip Barred in Albania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tirana, Albania

CITIZENS of Tirana may no longer walk and talk in the middle of their streets, decree the Albanian authorities.

In order that pedestrians shall learn the habit of keeping to the pavements, soldiers with bayonets fixed have been posted in the streets to keep them there.

Relief Burden Now Rests Upon the President

Senate's Compromise Offer Puts Decision Up to Hoover

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — With President Hoover rests the decision today on a specific compromise proposal to dispose of the food relief issue.

Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate have found a common ground in their negotiations and the question is now up to the Administration. The President following exchanges between him and the Senate on the matter throughout yesterday last night took it under further advisement.

It is understood that he desires to confer with Republican House leaders, who have supported him on the issue, before he acts. He is also reported to want to submit the suggested measure to members of his Cabinet for their views.

The compromise as evolved makes concessions to both sides. It is in the form of an amendment to the $45,000,000 drought relief loan act proposed last month and already in operation. If accepted the compromise will be attached to some supply measure now pending and be enacted in that manner.

The proposal is limited strictly to drought relief. All references to unemployed and food aid are eliminated. It is also a loan measure, the funds to be distributed on a loan basis. Likewise there is no reference to the Red Cross in the plan.

On these matters the Senate gives way to presidential objections. On his part, the President would accept the appropriating of $25,000,000 of federal funds to supply food to drought sufferers.

Original Amount Increased

As sent to the White House the compromise goes back to the original drought relief resolution proposed by Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and assistant Republican floor leader at the beginning of the present session. There is a change, however, in the sum proposed and the wording.

Instead of $15,000,000 as was originally suggested for food relief the sum now asked is $25,000,000. Also, instead of limiting use of the appropriation to "work stock" the compromise broadens the language to include all "live stock" on farms.

To open the way for the use of the money for food, clothing and other personal needs, and yet to avoid using these express words, to which the Administration has objected, the amendment reads "for crop production and farm rehabilitation."

The phrasing is considered broad enough to permit the department of

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Sugar Sacks Make Bed Sheets for Family Ruined by Drought

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POTEAU, Okla., Feb. 6—Eighty thousand people are being fed by the Red Cross in Oklahoma. It is the second worst of all the 21 drought states. Many reluctant to receive relief have fought it out "to the last bite" and are now coming in for help.

Figures, whether 80,000 today or, as is expected, 100,000 in another 10 days, convey little sense of scenes within the homes of the drought area. So step down the road a little way in the town of Spiro, a notable center of sustenance near here, and stop at a certain house without a single pane of window glass.

The most precious possession in this household is half a bale of hay. It holds an honored place in the front bedroom. A great struggle it is to feed the borrowed cow, and this hay represents temporary victory.

One chair serves the family of five. Several tin cans help. The beds are neatly spread with coverlets made of sugar sacks carefully sewed together. The windows are covered with tent cloth. It does not let in much light, but it keeps out the cold.

One of the youngsters says, "We haven't very much flour," and opens the grotesquely big box serving as a bin. It contains two or three pounds. The meal barrel beside it holds perhaps 15 cents' worth.

These people were renters, as are most of the farmers in this county of Leflore. They borrowed $300 or $400 during last year while they were making their crop. When the drought ruined their ability to pay back the loan and lay something aside to bring them through the winter as in normal years, the credit store which had advanced them groceries, feed and seed, foreclosed on the chattel mortgage it held.

It took their pair of mules, their wagon, the harness, and one of their

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Village Provides Free Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Found: the modern Utopia where everyone uses all the electricity he wants and doesn't even have to say, "Thank you!"

The place is Metlakatla, a native village of 466 inhabitants situated on the Annette Island Indian reservation about 13 miles from Ketchikan, Alaska.

By furnishing fishing rights and cannery buildings to a private corporation, the community of Metlakatla reaps an annual harvest of thousands of dollars. The cannery is run on the basis of equal division of all profits.

When the treasury became too great, the city fathers built a hydro-electric plant, wired every house in the community, and said "Use all the electricity you want. Only buy your own equipment." So now every home in this native village is well equipped with electric lights, electric heating apparatus, electric motors to run machinery, electric washing machines, and radios—50 of them.

There are no meters, and no restrictions as to the amount of electrical energy used.

Balkans Setting Pace in Pacification

* * *

Hotbed of Internal Rivalry Forming United Front

* * *

Peaceful Move Even Ahead of Powers

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 6—The cheerful conviction that the corner of Europe which formerly was the most troublesome, being a hotbed of rivalry, fear, and belligerency, is settling down to a more peaceful policy, is gaining ground, as friendly pact succeeds pact, and conference follows conference in the Balkans.

The latest council meeting was held at Saloniki. It was an offspring of the conference at Athens in October. Istanbul will be the next general meeting place this year.

Communiqués issued by the council emphasize the good will of the governments of the Balkan states toward the work of the Conference, and therefore the Council is encouraged to continue with more enthusiasm. It means to propagate the idea of a Balkanic union, and for this purpose has even fixed a fête day. As when the pan-European project was launched, a questionnaire is being sent out and replies doubtless will be helpful. Discussions are planned in various centers on diverse subjects: banking, commercial, agricultural, industrial, intellectual, and the inevitable one, that of minorities.

So runs the latest interesting news concerning the effort to give a consciousness of their common interests to the people of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Turkey. Skepticism may be shown in some quarters at the possibility of forming a solid union.

The whole history of this region, which has been a theater of strife and a cause of strife far outside its boundaries, provides plenty of material to skeptics.

New Sentiment

Yet unquestionably there is an entirely new sentiment in the Balkans. The feeling that the quarrels of the Balkanic peoples had not only been employed but sometimes provoked by greater powers for diplomatic objects that were contrary to the welfare of the Balkans, has grown immensely, and the nations decline to be the mere pawns in a European game. Moreover the great powers have ceased to use

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Farmer Will Lose Car, Legge Says, If Competing With Russian Wheat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, said today he viewed Russia's official grain exports statement as an indication that the Soviets were turned toward a dominating position in the world wheat market.

"The American farmer cannot compete with Russian wheat in the world market," he said, "and if he attempts to he will have to give up riding around in automobiles."

Samuel R. McKelvie, a grain member of the board, joined in asserting that American producers could not compete with Russian wheat, because of Russia's "free land and free labor."

The two agreed the latest report from Moscow showed Russia making more progress in its agricultural program, especially wheat, than in the five-year industrial plan.

Mr. Legge said also that the American farmer could not compete in the world market with Argentine and Australian wheat.

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (AP)—Official figures for Soviet Russia's grain export for the fiscal year 1929-1930, including principally wheat and rye, were 2,269,405 tons, valued at 195,078,000 rubles (approximately $97,539,000).

As an answer to charges of "dumping" in foreign markets, authorities cite the grain export for 1913, which was given as 10,670,160 tons valued at 594,501,000 rubles. Grain was exported principally to European countries.

Animal husbandry exports, including butter, eggs, hides, wool, etc., totaled 98,055,000 rubles for 1929-30, in contrast with 206,271,000 for 1913.

Lumber was one of the few exports that compared favorably with 1913, showing for the last fiscal year 7,367,741 tons against 7,603,480 tons in 1913.

Petroleum and crude oil exports in 1929-30 totaled 4,554,863 tons amounting to 157,328,000 rubles, compared with 947,770 tons and 50,086,000 rubles in 1913. The biggest imports to the Soviet Union in 1930 were from the United States. Russia's second biggest purchases came from Germany.

Portugal Feels Wheat Cut

LISBON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The plight of Portuguese agriculture led the National Agricultural Association yesterday to petition President Oscar Carmona and members of the Cabinet for a law prohibiting the annual importing of $2,000,000 worth of foreign wheat.

STATES RISE TO CUT DOWN TAX BURDEN

42 Legislatures to Act This Year in Adjusting Revenue Load

NEARLY HALF HAVE STUDIES UNDER WAY

Plans Made to Ease Real Property With Shift to Incomes, Sales and Amusements

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Weighted down by a tax burden of $13,000,000,000 a year, a tax-conscious public is knocking at the doors of state lawmaking bodies to know what is being done to lighten the load. Public officials themselves, apprehensive of a governmental breakdown if tax bills are not paid, are also asking what can be done.

Lawmakers, forced to action, are seeking a solution. In many of the 42 Legislatures meeting this winter, taxation stands foremost among the issues. Consequently tax reformers and taxpayers alike are looking to 1931 as the most fruitful of years for tax legislation.

Many states, nearly half in fact, have anticipated this crisis by setting special tax commissions to work, with the result that they have fairly definite programs under way. Voluntary committees are also at work, and others are coming into existence almost daily.

Trend to Shift Burden

Current tax problems appear to be very much the same in all states. Many tax reformers believe government depends too largely on taxes from real property. Authorities say that while real estate represents less than half of the wealth of the country, and produces less than 20 per cent of the income, it provides nearly 80 per cent of the revenues for state, county, city and local governments.

Therefore there is a decided trend toward a redistribution of taxation to throw some of the load over to other forms of property, and to obtain needed revenues from new or increased taxes on incomes, sales, amusements, corporation franchises and similar levies.

When it comes to transferring the burden from real estate to other forms of property, however, difficulties are encountered. In many states it would be necessary to amend the constitution to provide for property classification. This is the problem in Illinois, where the tax situation, on account of Chicago's financial difficulties, is acute. Efforts to shift more of the burden on to personal property are blocked by the State constitution, and attempts to amend the revenue clause at the November elections failed, defeating the proposal for an income tax.

What States Are Doing

In the neighboring state of Indiana there is a well-defined movement to shift part of the land tax burden. Of three tax measures in the Legislature, the first would put a tax of 1 per cent on salaries of $2000; 2 per cent on the next $1000, 3 per cent on the next $7000 and 4 per cent on salaries above $10,000. The next is a 3 per cent tax on net income of corporations. The third is for a retail sales tax, including a license fee of $1 for all stores plus 1 per cent on gross sales payable annually.

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Legislature is considering a bill to provide a 1 per cent increase in the graduated income tax on incomes over $3000, raising the maximum rate to 7 per cent on earnings over $12,000.

Other measures include a tax on dividends, however realized; an ad valorem tax on utilities at the local community rate rather than at the average state rate as at present; repeal of the reciprocal inheritance law, and an increased tax on insurance companies. There is a bill to increase revenue from tourists by increasing the gasoline tax to 3 cents, compensating the resident motorist by a 25 per cent reduction in his license fee.

IOWA

In Iowa, Gov. Dan Turner is cooperating with the people in efforts to ease the burden on real estate. A state income tax has been proposed including corporations as well as individuals, and its sponsors would permit deduction of property tax payments from income tax levies. Other bills call for an inheritance tax, sales tax, and amusement tax.

TEXAS

Texas' problem is to provide increased appropriations for governmental purposes, education, highways and state institutions and at the same time give relief from taxation to farmers affected by drought and depression. The Legislature provided emergency relief through passage of a bill allowing payment of 1931 taxes up to Oct. 15 without incurring the usual 10 per cent penalty.

Several bills have been proposed, providing a reduced ad valorem rate, and to make up for the income lost through this reduction, various measures are suggested, including an income tax, a higher mineral tax, special industry taxes and a state bond issue.

KANSAS

In Kansas, taxation is a paramount legislative problem. To relieve real estate, legislators are looking for new sources of revenue, including an income tax, a classified personal property tax, fees and licenses of various sorts, a sales tax and a gross production tax on minerals.

Defeat of the proposed income tax amendment in the November election,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

INDIAN AMNESTY HINGED ON STOP OF DISOBEDIENCE

Hope Voiced of Solution of Problem by Effort of Viceroy and Gandhi

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 6—The essential prerequisite of a general amnesty for political prisoners in India requires that those who have been conducting the civil disobedience movement should be prepared to adopt constitutional methods.

This was indicated in a statement made for the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, when Sir George Rainy, leader of the House, during an all-day debate on the question of amnesty for Congress prisoners, said the Government could not surrender to subcersion of authority.

The majority of Indian speakers on this occasion demanded release of the prisoners as a condition for consideration of the London Round Table findings by the Congress. Nevertheless, speeches of opposition members revealed a growing desire for coöperation between the Congress and the Government.

Sir Fazl-i Husain, government member for education, said that no one disliked the special ordinances invoked against the Congress more than the Government and made clear that the Congress could obtain release of the prisoners by suspension of civil disobedience.

The Government was sharply criticized in the debate for the alleged harsh policy of the Indian police, but many Indian members were equally severe on the havoc wrought in the country by the Congress, and numerous expressions were used, indicating that people generally and business men particularly were tiring of the Nationalist campaign.

One of the pleas was for a conference between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi with a view to simultaneous cessation of Congress activities and the Government's policy against the movement. This is typical of the Indian attitude, the general opinion being that Lord Irwin and Gandhi could between them reach a solution acceptable to the country.

DR. MALONE TO EDIT AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Dumas Malone has been named editor-in-chief of the Dictionary of American Biography, according to announcement made by the committee of management yesterday.

Dr. Malone, who succeeds the late Dr. Allen Johnson, was associated with Dr. Johnson for about a year and a half and has assisted in compiling the histories of 13,000 or more Americans since July, 1928. He is a native of Coldwater, Miss., was graduated from Emory College, Ga., received the degrees of B.D., A.M., and Ph.D., at Yale University and was an instructor in history at Yale from 1919 to 1923. In that year he accepted an associate professorship at the University of Virginia. Three years later he became a professor there and later resigned to take up the work on the Dictionary of American Biography.

British to Issue Explanation of Palestine Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 6 — The British Government will shortly issue an explanatory statement of its much criticized declaration of Palestine policy.

It is officially denied here that there is to be any modification of the policy which this declaration laid down. The Government, in the debates in Parliament in November, 1930, warmly denied any intention of going back upon the historic Balfour note in favor of a national home for Jews.

The cabinet committee has since had before it representatives of the Zionist organization in London, and it is felt in official circles that it is now possible to issue a statement which, although not modifying what already has been declared as the Government's intentions, may be able to restate those intentions in such form as to set at rest apprehensions which have arisen.

BALDWIN ENGINE LAND PROPOSED FOR STATION

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5 (AP)—Samuel M. Vauclain, chairman of the board of directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, disclosed yesterday that the company's now unoccupied property at Broad and Spring Garden Streets has been offered to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for a new terminal for the B. & O., Reading, Lehigh Valley and Erie Railroads.

Mr. Vauclain said he had proposed to Daniel Willard, B. & O. president, that the B. & O. change its previously announced plans for a $10,000,000 union station at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets and switch to North Broad Street. Under his plan the proposed new station would be used jointly by the B. & O., the Reading, Lehigh Valley and Erie.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville; Arlington Town Hall, Arlington, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Free recreation night, 7 to 9:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dance, Intercollegiate Club, Swiss Room, 9 to 1. Dance, Gamma Delta Sorority, State Suite, 9 to 1.

Lowell Institute: Third in lecture series on "The Physics of the Stars," by Dr. Henry N. Russell; "Variable and Temporary Stars. Relation Between Period and Luminosity"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

West End House: Play, "Journey's End," Elizabeth Peabody House, Charles Street, 8.

New England Field Council, Y. M. C. A.: Dinner, auspices Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, in connection with annual preparatory school conference; speakers, Hiram Sibley, Harvard '31; A. C. Hanford, dean of Harvard College, and the Rev. Arthur L. Kinsolving, rector, Trinity Church; Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University.

German Club, Boston University, C. P. A. L.: Play, "Aschenbroedel"; Whitney Hall, Brookline, 8.

Statler Hotel: Annual "Burdett Night"; reception, concert and dancing; Imperial Ballroom.

State Department of Education: Second in lecture series, auspices Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, "Conveyancing," by W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds, Suffolk County; Room 15, State House, 7:45.

Canadian Club of Boston: Charity ball, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8 to 1.

Newton Center Woman's Club: Play, "The Alarm Clock," direction Harry Tomlinson; refreshments and dancing; 8.

Young People's Religious Union: Play, "The Fourth Wall," by A. A. Milne; Pine Arts Theater, 8.

Symphony Hall: Traveltalk, "Abyssinia, and the Coronation of the Ethiopian Emperor," by Burton Holmes, 8:15.

Annual concert and dance, Worcester Polytechnic Institute Musical Association, auspices Alumni Association, Cantabrigia Club, Cambridge, 8.

Mid-Winter Institute, Brookline Baptist Church, talk by Bishop William F. Anderson on "Christianity in the Modern World," Coolidge Corner, 6.

Annual dinner, Williams Alumni Association of Boston, University Club, 6:30.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Camille," 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Repertory—"Cyrano de Bergerac" (film).
Copley—"Jonesy," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Field Council, Y. M. C. A.: Open meeting, conference; address, "A Modern Crusader," by Dr. Richard C. Cabot; discussion led by Buel Trowbridge; Phillips Brooks House, morning. Luncheon. Freshman athletic meet, afternoon.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Lecture, Salon Français, 3. Breakfast to National Commander-in-Chief O'Niel, State Suite, 10. Luncheon, Boston Court of Jesters, Swiss Room, 1:30. Governor Ely's Luncheon, Sheraton Room, 1. Afternoon Dance, Sheraton Room, 4 to 7.

Boston Branch, Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon discussion; subject: "The Effect of Prohibition on Our National Prestige"; speakers: Chester A. Rowell, formerly editor the Fresno Republican; Stanley High, editor the Christian Herald; Frederick R. Coudert, member American Bar Association; chairman, Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor, International Law, Harvard University; ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Interclub Council, 11.

Boston City Club: Motion picture, with Buster Keaton, auditorium, 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Rooms, Miss Schacht, 11.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, 1:45 for Cross Street.

Mechanics Building: Opening day, New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show, 10 to 10:30, through Feb. 14.

Symphony Hall: Traveltalk, "Abyssinia, and the Coronation of the Ethiopian Emperor," by Burton Holmes, 2:15.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon discussion; Prof. George R. Wells, speaker; 3 Joy Street, 1.

Field and Forest Club: Blue Hills trip; meet Mattapan Square, 2:15.

Music

Boston Opera House—"The Bartered Bride," 2.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century French designs; Dürer's Life of the Virgin; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; block prints by Alexander Cozens, New Kingdom Room reopened. Exhibit by Patrick Gavin at the Museum School Gallery, through Feb. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors. Old master drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14. Paintings by "Pavel Jerdanovitch."

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorations and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Julian Peabody. Through Feb. 14.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 128 Newbury Street—Woodcuts by contemporary artists. Through Feb. 14. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 10.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Red crayon portraits by Frederick A. Pyne; water colors of California by Alice R. Hardwick. Through Feb. 14.

(For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor)

MAINE CENSUS SHOWS MEN EXCEED WOMEN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The census bureau today announced that of Maine's total 1930 population of 797,423, there were 401,285 males and 396,138 females or an excess of 5147 males over females.

Maine's population was 99.7 per cent white, or 795,183 white persons, an increase of 3.9 per cent. There were 1096 Negroes, a decrease of 16.3 per cent.

NEW YORK CITY LOAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—A short-term loan for $38,000,000 was made by New York City with four banks.

HUTCHINSON MARKET

Friday and Saturday Specials

Fresh Dressed Fowl	25c
Fresh Rib Roast Pork	17c
Lean Pot Roast	29c
Face of Rump to Roast	37c

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Friend's Beans, All Kinds,	Large Can	19c
Rinso	2 Large Pkgs.	37c
Old Dutch Cleanser	1 Can	7c
Legs Lamb		32c lb
Forequarter Lamb		18c lb
Fancy Fowl, 4 lb average		35c lb
Broiler Chickens		33c lb
Fancy Rib Pork Chops		25c lb
Chuck Roast Boneless		32c lb

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PUDDING STONE INN

Its lights cannot be hid, for the Inn looks out from one of the Morris Hills. There are views innumerable and entrancing; one more beautiful than another from the grounds of the Inn. Come for a restful week-end. A short journey through the Morris Hills on the Lackawanna. Write for folder. G. M. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

LAKES-TO-OCEAN PLAN REVIVED BY BENNETT'S VISIT

Report of Appointment of New Commission Is Heard at Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The recent visit of Richard B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, has raised the belief that immediate steps will be taken to push the completion of the St. Lawrence waterway.

Plans said to be under consideration include appointment of a new international joint commission preliminary to the negotiation of a treaty. When completed, the St. Lawrence project will connect the interior of the North American Continent by canal to the ocean, making possible direct water access between Europe and interior lake ports as far west as Minnesota, without trans-shipping.

A feature of the situation is the present existence of the so-called "International Joint Commission," composed of three Americans and three Canadians, empowered to deal with boundary waters and other matters of international concern. American members of this commission are John H. Bartlett, Portsmouth, N. H., named by President Hoover in 1929, chairman; P. J. McCumber, former Senator from North Dakota, named by Mr. Coolidge in 1925, and A. O. Stanley, former Senator from Kentucky, named last June.

This commisison made a report on the St. Lawrence situation in 1921. Later events, however, practically took the St. Lawrence negotiations out of the commission's hands and indications are that a special commission with personnel more adapted to the technical matters in hand will have charge of immediate developments.

It was known when Mr. Hoover named Col. Hanford MacNider as Minister to Canada that one of the chief purposes of his mission would be to urge work on the St. Lawrence ship waterway. Questions of allocating costs and power between the two countries have been the chief subject of discusison in recent exchanges between the two Governments.

Students Rewarded for Study and Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 6—Thirty-six freshmen students at Stevens Institute of Technology yesterday received certificates aggregating $6350. The certificates, which were presented by Dr. Harvey N. Davis, president of the institute, will be accepted in payment of tuition fees, either in whole or in part, for the remainder of the year.

The awards were earned by the students for high scholastic standing, taking part in various activities of the institution outside the classroom, such as editorial work, athletic teams and student self-government organizations, and for recognized forms of self-support. Under the plan of tuition fees at Stevens Institute, a student may earn a part or even all of the costs of instruction by making high grades in his college work and by taking part in extra-curricular activities.

Seven of the students received certificates for $300 each; five received certificates valued at $250 each, and four groups of six students each received $200, $150, $100 and $50 each, respectively.

Music

"Otello"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Verdi's "Otello" at the Boston Opera House last night, with this cast:

Otello	Charles Marshall
Desdemona	Claudia Muzio
Iago	Vanni-Marcoux
Emilia	Maria Claessens
Cassio	Theodore Ritch
Roderigo	Lodovico Oliviero
Lodovico	Chase Baromeo
Montano	Antonio Nicolich
A Herald	Eugenio Sandrini
Conductor	Roberto Moranzoni

An audience which appeared to fill all available space was enthusiastic in its reception of Verdi's great lyric tragedy. Interest was increased by the fact that two of the principal rôles were taken for the first time in Boston by two favorite artists, Mme. Muzio and Mr. Vanni-Marcoux. The artistic success of the performance was attributable chiefly to them.

The most vociferous popular acclaim was accorded to Mr. Vanni-Marcoux. This was in tribute to his superb acting of Iago, whom he made a subtle and plausible villain. The actor was at all times the character, ingratiating in the open, venomous when alone. It seemed a pity that vocally he was not equal to the demands of the composer.

Vocal honors went, of course, to Mme. Muzio. Lovely in appearance, gentle in demeanor, this Desdemona sang with exquisite beauty of tone and expression. The Willow Song and the Prayer of the last act were musically the high points of the performance.

Mr. Marshall repeated his familiar impersonation of Otello, strident in tone, violent in action. Mr. Ritch gave evidence that in time he may develop into a satisfactory Cassio. Mr. Baromeo sang well, and the others were competent.

Much depends upon the orchestra of this later Verdi. Mr. Moranzoni clearly felt the responsibility placed upon him, and strove mightily to fulfill his obligation. Unfortunately, his efforts were directed too often to mere volume of tone. There was a needless sense of rush in the opening scene. There was an immense amount of shouting by both principals and chorus. The tumult in the orchestra during the duet at the close of the second act suggested that the conductor felt it would be just as well if the voices of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Vanni-Marcoux were not heard too clearly. Nor was Mr. Moranzoni able to obtain an impeccable performance from his instrumentalists. When the Chicagoans can provide an Otello to match Mme. Muzio's Desdemona, an Iago of Mr. Vanni-Marcoux's histrionic ability plus a voice to equal it and an orchestral performance which shall illuminate and support the action, they will give us an "Otello" comparable perhaps to their "Meistersinger."

L. A. S.

GENERAL ELECTRIC OPENS NEW BUILDING

The General Electric Company has opened a large two-story fireproof recreation building for employees of the River Works in West Lynn.

A cafeteria, seating 800 and having a counter 120 feet long, calculated to care for 2000 during luncheon hour, and a kitchen occupy the first floor. An upstairs assembly hall seats 1200.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; colder tonight; moderate northwest and north winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 12.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Saturday fair; colder in extreme east portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; much colder in north portion; Saturday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Saturday cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest shifting to north winds; somewhat overcast tonight and partly overcast Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb. 6	Max. Feb. 5		8 a.m. Feb. 6	Max. Feb. 5
Albany	20	26	Memphis	54	64
Atlantic City	32	34	Miami	66	72
Boston	29	30	Montreal	14	16
Buffalo	26	34	Nantucket	32	34
Calgary	30	..	New Orleans	52	72
Charleston	52	54	New York	38	42
Chicago	32	48	Philadelphia	30	42
Denver	32	50	Pittsburgh	32	44
Des Moines	36	54	Portland, Me.	18	24
Eastport	16	22	Portland, Ore.	36	50
Galveston	60	68	San Francisco	52	62
Hatteras	34	48	St. Louis	46	58
Helena	30	40	St. Paul	18	36
Jacksonville	52	70	Seattle	38	44
Kansas City	52	62	Tampa	50	72
Los Angeles	58	68	Washington	34	46

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:53 p. m., Saturday 2:22 a. m.
Height of tides 10.7 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

FOUNDATION COMMITTEE NAMED

A professional committee to serve in the Judge Baker Foundation's campaign for $1,100,000 has been completed, it was announced today at the foundation headquarters. Prominent welfare workers, such as Jane Addams and Julia Lathrop, are among the 55 members of the committee, all of whom are interested in child guidance.

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Demand for Woolens Makes Business Brisk

A GOOD demand for fabrics for immediate delivery is reported from the market for wool textiles. Manufacturers' stocks are low, necessitating the stepping up of operating rates in numerous weaving plants. Several dress goods firms are running day and night shifts.

Those manufacturers who had the foresight to build up stocks conservatively in recent quieter periods are now benefiting from the policy, the reports say. It is pointed out that it is goods in which little style risk is involved that are leading the buying movement.

BOYS AND GIRLS TO HAVE MODEL YACHTS AT SHOW

Sportsmen's Exhibit to Include Moose From Canada and Maine Display

Young yacht model builders will have a chance to show their handiwork at the New England Sportsmen's Show to be held Feb. 7—14. The Community Service of Boston, Inc., has arranged a model yacht exhibition at the show in which all boys and girls who have boat models may take part.

The competitive classes comprise Fairwind, 18, 24 and 36-inch and open. Awards will be made for workmanship in each class and to the model boat club having the best all-around exhibit. Special prises will be given to girl competitors. Provision for senior and junior competition has been made. The awards will be made on Feb. 14.

Prominent among other exhibitions will be two moose from New Brunswick and the Pine Tree State Exhibit. Two moose, a large cow and a yearling calf, are being groomed especially for the show. Attempts are being made to capture a mature bull moose to accompany the cow. If they are successful the yearling calf will be left behind.

Maine's famous mountain and lake regions will be displayed in the Pine Tree exhibit. A fully equipped log cabin will be set on the shores of a pond, lined with Maine firs and birch. There also will be a brook flowing from a waterfall. The pond will be stocked with trout and salmon, while eggs, yearlings, fingerlings and fry will stock the brook and feeding pools.

The Maine exhibition will depict the work of the State's Commission of Inland Fisheries and Game which is doing a great deal toward conservation of fish and game in the Pine Tree State. The Maine Development Commission prepared the exhibition.

Maine Approves Rockefeller Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 6 — Maine citizens do not want John D. Rockefeller Jr. to stop building roads through Mt. Desert Island, even though some of the summer residents there do, and a resolution unanimously passed by the Maine Legislature voices appreciation for what he has done and proposed to do.

The resolution is addresed to Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and urges him to persuade Mr. Rockefeller not to give up his offer to spend $4,000,000 in additional road construction in Acadia National Park.

For several years Mr. Rockefeller has been building motor roads and making other improvements in the park, opening large areas and magnificent vistas to the enjoyment of numbers of motorists and has given employment to hundreds of men. When they were finished last year Mr. Rockefeller signified his willingness to build others to complete a program of development which had been planned by engineers and landscape architects. His plans were opposed, however, by a few summer residents who felt the coming of the public would mar the exclusiveness of Mt. Desert.

Because of this opposition Mr. Rockefeller recently asked to be released from his offer, saying he did not care to force on even a small minority something they did not want.

BOY SCOUT GROUPS PLAN CELEBRATION

The Boston council of the Boy Scouts of American will celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the organization on Feb. 8. Over 300 Scouts representing Troops 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of Roslindale and Troops 1, 2, 3 of West Roxbury will hold a public meeting in the Municipal Building at 4 p. m.

A parade will precede the meeting, starting from the Irving W. Adams Post, American Legion. Clergymen of Roslindale and West Roxbury are sponsoring the celebration.

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'Mr. President, We Want to Help, Too'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The latest adviser to President Hoover on how the Red Cross can obtain relief funds is the little girl, Anne Warner Burnham of Elizabeth, N. J.

In a letter accompanying a $6.31 contribution, Anne said:

"I am writing to tell you about a play we gave for the benefit of the Red Cross because I think you may tell other little children about it.

"If lot of kids everywhere give plays they can get lots of money to help the poor people who need food and clothes.

"They do not need to be very old to do it because I am only 10. Marilyn Whitlock, Ann Whittemore, Jane Kessler, Ann Cary, Ann McGregor Robinson and Christine Mackey who were in the play too, are all about 10.

"We gave a Punch and Judy show and movies but the movies didn't work. We sold lemonade and fudge. We charged 2 cents admission and made $6.31. Nobody grown up helped us."

MILK PRICES BELOW COST, SAY PRODUCERS

CHELMSFORD, Mass., Feb. 6 (AP)—Milk producers of this town and other suburbs which supply Lowell are selling milk at prices less than the cost of keeping the cows necessary to produce it, Arthur E. Dutton, president of the Chelmsford Milk Producers' Association, said yesterday. The association includes more than a dozen milk producers in this district.

Mr. Dutton said that milk was retailing at 12 cents a quart in Lowell, but that the producers were getting but 6 cents a quart for it, the lowest price in 20 years. Mass production in Vermont creameries is responsible for the situation, Mr. Dutton said.

ARMED RULE LIFTED THROUGHOUT SPAIN

MADRID, Feb. 5 (AP)—With the lifting of martial law here today, all Spain became free of emergency military control for the first time since the unsuccessful revolution of last December.

Martial law ended in other regions several days ago, but censorship still remains in force. There was no celebration here and no outward indication that the situation had changed, for only police reserves and civil guards have been on street duty.

BILL TO SUPPLY WORK PASSED

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6 (AP)—Both branches of the State Legislature yesterday passed as emergency legislation a measure which will provide employment for the unemployed at a maximum wage of $14 per week. Under this bill, towns providing such work will be reimbursed by the State up to May 1.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $225,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Arrangements have been made for the sale of two New York Stock Exchange seats at $222,000 and one at $225,000. The previous sale was $230,000.

Priscilla Specials for February

Men's 3-piece suit	$1.00
Women's plain dress	1.50
Women's felt hat	.65

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Cold weather whets the appetite, and you crave substantial food. Every day the Waldorf Restaurants feature a different Daily Leader at a price that is bound to appeal to all. Visit one of the three Waldorf Restaurants in Lowell and enjoy a lasting meal at a great saving.

OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

Einstein Causes Sensation by Refuting Former Theory

German Savant Declares 'Symmetrical, Spherical Space' Is No Longer Tenable Theory—Secrets of the Universe Being Sought by International Savants

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP)—A group of famous astronomers and physicists today was intent upon prying off the lid of a box of mystery in which they hope to find the secret of the universe.

Literally that is as Dr. Albert Einstein expressed it in an announcement yesterday that swept the old Einsteinian universe into oblivion and erected a new concept in its place.

No longer does Dr. Einstein believe in a symmetrical, spherical universe. Such a thing is not possible under his new unified field theory. The evolution of the theory was explained in detail by Dr. Einstein, step by step, equation by equation, which resulted in the final equation embracing one general law that covers the phenomena of gravitation and electromagnetism and offers a clue to the mystery of the structure of space.

Then Dr. Einstein told his fellow natural scientists that he presented the unified field equation as a closed box, and that he knew of no methods of investigation by direct or physical experimental means of prying off the lid to see what was within.

Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the Carnegie Institution of Washington Mt. Wilson Observatory announced that he and his associates hoped to have the cover off the box soon. Dr. Adams made astronomical observations establishing proof of Dr. Einstein's relativity theory.

Two California scientists caused Dr. Einstein to change his mind. They are Dr. Edwin P. Hubble and Dr. Richard Chace Tolman. Dr. Hubble sits at the turret of the world's largest telescope and has bared secrets of the island universes or distant nebulæ. These are great universes like that in which the world and some 30,000,000,000 stars move. There are 30,000,000 such other universes, all making the major universe. Some of these have been observed 300,000,000 light years distant.

Dr. Tolman, companion of Dr. Hubble, is a physicist. He has taken Dr. Hubble's observations and evolved the theory that the major universe is expanding with explosive force and is running down because matter is being converted into energy and thus being annihilated.

These two men found that neither the original Einstein concept of the universe, nor that of Dr. De Sitter, Dutch astronomer and friend of Dr. Einstein, could fit the case. Dr. Einstein's old concept was that matter determined the amount of space in the universe, and Dr. De Sitter figured that matter was infinitesimal and space was the controlling element. Both conceived a static or fixed universe.

That a solution is not far distant was the hope expressed last night by Dr. Tolman in a dinner honoring Dr. Einstein. He told of the philosophical, physical and mathematical steps taken by Dr. Einstein on his 25-year journey toward a solution of the problem of the structure of the universe.

"We have been greatly privileged to walk with him for a few steps on this journey and to look forward with confidence and joyous anticipation to his arrival at the journey's end," said Dr. Tolman.

A gasp of astonishment swept through the library of the Mount Wilson Carnegie Institution of Washington laboratory when the Berlin professor with a few simple words made this revelation.

"Regardless of what field equations are used, space never can be anything similar to the old symmetrical spherical space theory," the professor said with a smile in closing an hour and a half talk on his new unified field theory.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 5 (AP)—New ammunition to fire at Dr. Albert E. Einstein's special theory of relativity is being prepared here by Dr. Dayton C. Miller, head of the department of physics at Case School of Applied Science and a principal opponent of the special theory.

Dr. Miller said today he hopes to present his new findings at the annual meeting of the National Academy of Science in Washington next April.

His findings will be the result of a more elaborate set of observations of the drift of the earth through the hypothetical ether, toward the consolidation of the Dragon in the northern heavens at a rate of approximately six miles a second.

Yet to be reconciled with his findings, besides the special theorists who say there is no ether drift, are the astronomers who with the rainbows of the spectroscope, with the star clusters and far-away nebulæ calculate the speed of the earth toward the Dragon to be approximately 120 miles a second.

Dr. Miller says the special theorists are wrong, that the Michelson-Morley results were not zero. He has made 175,000 readings with an interferometer to prove they were not.

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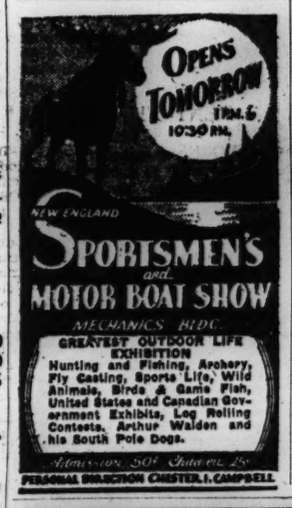
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MORE SUPPORT GIVEN TO BOSTON RATES PROTEST

I. C. C. Examiner Hears Testimony of Unequal Competition With Other Ports

Strong evidence in support of the plea of Boston for equal opportunity with competing North Atlantic seaports, for through export and import cargo to and from the middle West, was offered at the fifth day of the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission examiner at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Equal inland railroad rates between seaboard and points to the middle West, otherwise known as Central Freight Association territory, are essential in helping to restore the lost tonnage to the Port of Boston, said Charles W. Boynton, foreign freight agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the last eight years, in his testimony today.

A differential under New York would aid in recovering some of this tonnage, he said, because steamship companies stand ready to provide service whenever there is sufficient tonnage offered.

Equalization of inland rail rates, together with an equal ocean rate as is now enforced to all North Atlantic ports, placing Boston on an equal basis with other North Atlantic ports, would assure increased tonnage through Boston, and this in turn would attract additional steamship service, he said.

Mr. Boynton described in detail the grain elevator situation here and the flow of export grain through Boston. He said that Boston handled only 25 per cent of the grain capacity of the port for the three years 1926 to 1928 inclusive. Yet, grain at Boston is handled direct from car to elevator and from elevator to ship without any lighterage or car floatage.

Frank W. Rourke, of Melrose, general superintendent of the Mystic Terminals, a subsidiary of the Boston & Maine, testified as to terminal facilities. E. L. Keefer, freight agent of the Boston & Albany at East Boston, described the handling of cargo reaching the East Boston docks for export. Walter W. McCoubrey, who has been in the steamship business in Boston for many years, part of the time as a freight forwarder, testified at some length today.

Storage charges at the Port of Boston as compared with those of the Port of New York are absolutely prohibitive, said Mr. McCoubrey. He made a comparison of this element of expense in connection with the movement through the ports showing that there is not merely a slight difference to the disadvantage of the Port of Boston but that charges via that port are five to seven times those of the Port of New York. He cited many illustrations.

Hugo Oberg of Washington, D. C., an expert on rates and costs, who is a witness for the Boston Port Authority and the city of Boston, testified at the hearings late yesterday that Boston is losing a substantial business annually in bananas, because they can be shipped to Maine more cheaply from New York than from Boston.

Agreement was reached that the proposed session on Saturday morning be omitted and the case be resumed Monday.

Keeping Up With Children Advised

Parents must keep step intellectually with their children, according to two Boston University faculty members, Prof. George B. Franklin, professor of English, and his wife, Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of the university women. College students and their parents must think in the same terms and talk in the same English, they claim.

"Reading courses designed for undergraduates, alumni and the parents of college students, provide the most effective means of bridging the gap between college and home," Mrs. Franklin believes.

Professor Franklin declares that an alumnus can also keep in touch with the college world through such a plan.

"By systematic outside work," Prof. Franklin says, "the alumnus can modernize his education, keeping the old background, but supplementing this regularly with new details and up-to-date methods."

Home reading for alumni and parents, they believe, would almost double the usefulness of the undergraduate course, and give it a tie-up with the world, particularly the home, outside the college walls.

High Wage Level Maintenance Urged

Reduction of wages would be a severe hindrance to recovery from the industrial depression, John H. Fahey, newspaper publisher of Worcester, Mass., told the Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature yesterday in urging favorable action on Governor Ely's $20,000,000 bond issue for public works.

"The great mass of business men learned through the experience of 1921 that the theory of high wages and high purchasing power is a sound one," Mr. Fahey said. "I support that theory. We have to have consumers and buyers as well as producers.

"The purchasing power of this country is still far above what people think it is," he continued. "If we can maintain that purchasing power we can lay the foundation for another great advance here."

POST OFFICE GARAGE RENT STUDY BACKED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The House Post Office Committee today approved the Senate bill directing Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, to investigate the lease of the post office garage in Boston.

The bill directs attention to modifications made in the building during construction, aside from the original specifications. Mr. Brown is directed to readjust rental and purchase options in accordance with these alterations by the contractor. The committee amended the bill to provide that any readjustment in the rental of the garage should not exceed $1000 a year in addition to the present rent.

'Hvor er min nye herre?'

Wide World

NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND PUPPY GIFT TO PRESIDENT

"Where Is My New Boss?" Is the English Translation of Line Above This Picture, Which Was Taken on the Little Dog's Arrival at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Steamship Stavangerfjord.

Home Building Aid Bill Is Advocated

A bill authorizing a coöperative bank to defer for two years, in worthy cases, its demand for payment of the principal of a home loan was recommended, yesterday, before the legislative Committee on Banks and Banking, by William M. Desmond, in behalf of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, of which he is secretary.

Mr. Desmond declared that the bill was designed to aid home builders who might be unemployed or otherwise hampered. If the act becomes a law, such persons will be required to meet the interest charges only in the period mentioned. It was pointed out that, although coöperative banks have no authority to suspend payments, most of them will "carry" a home builder four or five months. After that, under the present law, foreclosure is imperative.

Thirteen other bills were presented by the league, as amendments to the law in regard to coöperative banks. Most of the measures were technical and covered circumstances which have arisen since the statutes became effective.

QUICK RIPENING CORN ANNOUNCED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6—An early sweet corn, especially adapted to Connecticut's soil and climate, which ripens in 73 days after planting has been produced by Donald F. Jones of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, it was announced here today. The new corn, called "Spanish Gold" by Dr. Jones, was bred by crossing a flint corn grown high in the Spanish pyrenees and an early white sweet corn known as "Alpha."

"Spanish Gold," which was grown besides 10 other varieties of the earliest and best sweet corn raised in Connecticut, in experiments over a number of years, was the first to ripen, every stalk bearing an ear. The corn has been tested by farmers in Danbury, Thomaston, Danielson and other towns, all reporting that it ripened early. Seeds will be available to farmers for the first time this spring.

DR. KLEIN TO TALK OVER RADIO HOOKUP

National and unselfish coöperation among business men provides one of the major means of ascent out of the period of depression, in the opinion of Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant United States Secretary of Commerce, who is to discuss underlying reasons for this view, in a radio talk tonight over Stations WORC, Worcester; WEAN, Providence, and WLBZ, Bangor, it was announced by Hugh D. Butler of the Boston office of the Department of Commerce.

Dr. Klein is to talk on "Triumphs of Business Coöperation." In the work of trade associations, Dr. Klein finds some of the most striking examples of valuable results achieved by business men working in unison. He stresses the "profound significance in the ideals of such organizations, which represent a drastic departure from the practices of the American past and from the attitude that still prevails in many sections of European business."

Mexico Confirms Oil Concession

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5 (By U. P.)—The Department of Industry yesterday made public an administrative ruling in favor of the Mexican Petroleum Company, a Standard Oil of Indiana interest, covering the former's application for a confirmatory concession in the important Chapacao oil property in the northern part of Vera Cruz State.

This is the first property of great importance owned in the United States on which such a ruling has been issued since the petroleum law was amended in 1928.

The Chapacao property contains more than 100,000 acres and is known to contain asphalt and oil deposits of great value. It is reliably reported that the Mexican Petroleum Company plans to resume exploitation and exportation of oil immediately.

Although the ruling in favor of the company is still subject to court action by the unsuccessful claimants, including the Vera Cruz State Government, the decision is considered an important victory for the defenders of the petroleum policies laid down by former Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow and Ambassador J. Reuben Clark Jr.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB NOTES 214 VARIETIES

Varieties of birds to the number of 214 were observed and identified by the Brookline Bird Club during 1930, a résumé of the club's activities for the year shows. There were 133 walks taken during the year, including one two-day and four three-day trips.

The number of birds observed is the greatest since the club's founding. Among unusual species noted were the heath hen, found on Martha's Vineyard last spring and believed to be the sole remaining specimen; Say's phoebe, now in the Peabody Museum at Salem, and a group of 23 little blue herons found at Ipswich. The present membership of the club is 476.

SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL ADDITION APPROVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6—Mayor Dwight R. Winter approved an order for $9000 to employ an architect to prepare plans for a $350,000 addition to Technical High School. The Mayor did not say whether the project could be carried out this year but authorized the city property committee to go ahead with plans so that final estimates can be prepared.

OLD DARTMOUTH CAMPUS PRESENTS FAIRYLAND IN ICE

Outing Club Surpasses Itself in Splendor of Annual Carnival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 6—The Dartmouth College winter carnival, most colorful of New England's outdoor events, was ushered in last night with all its customary pageantry and festiveness.

This year Hanover surpassed itself in decorations and members of the Dartmouth Outing Club have worked for weeks on various snow and ice sculpture which would please the eyes of the 600 college girls who arrived in town yesterday.

The center of the campus has been transformed into a veritable fairyland of ice and snow, with a "temple" as the central structure. This temple, fashioned after the famous edifice in the Garden of Versailles, is constructed entirely of blocks of ice, and at night blue lights imbedded in the ice give it an eerie glow.

The outdoor evening, which marks the highlight of carnival, was run off with unusual success this year, over 3000 attending the fantastic performance of "King Winter's Court," held on an artificial frozen pond on the golf links. For the first time in America, the outing club presented this pageant, which is akin to the old-time German schneefests held before the gala carnivals in the old country.

This extravaganza, written by Otto Schneibs, coach of the Dartmouth winter sports team, portrayed the myth of King Winter, and the cast was made up from the finest skiers, skaters and snowshoers in the undergraduate body, who utilized the near-by hills and valleys to congregate finally at the court of King Winter.

Fraternities have vied with one another in snow sculpturing, and a slight thaw melted the snow coating enough to give each image a glistening coat of ice. They range from a huge dinosaur modeled by Beta Theta Pi to a ship by Zeta Psi. Other modelings featured Indian head, carnival girls and bas-reliefs, and all were illuminated by colored lights which transformed Fraternity Row into a fairyland of color.

The carnival ball was held last night in the gymnasium and for the first time was a formal rather than a costume affair. Color, however, was gained by a modernistic setting with a huge crystal ball of many mirrors as well as blue futuristic pillars which supported the fraternity booths.

Today will see the winter sports teams swing into action for the various skating, snowshoeing and skiing events which will decide the championship for the intercollegiate winter sports union, with 12 colleges competing.

Women Judges Guests at Dinner

Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield of Malden Court and Mrs. Sadie Lipner Shulman of the Dorchester District Court, recently appointed judges, and Miss Sybil H. Holmes, new assistant Attorney-General, were given a testimonial dinner by their friends at the Hotel Statler last night.

Frank G. Allen, ex-Governor, who established a precedent in Massachusetts when he appointed Mrs. Schofield and Mrs. Shulman, was one of the prominent guests. He said that he was as well satisfied with his appointments now as when he made them. Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder declared that Mr. Allen had made a new epoch in history by his act.

Judge Michael H. Sullivan of Dorchester expressed the belief that there is no reason why women should not make excellent judges. He said that there are many things that women can do better than men. Judge Kathryn Sellers of the Juvenile Court, Washington, D. C., declared that much is expected of women and recommended that women judges act like "perfect gentlemen."

SENATORS TAKE STEPS TO BRING COPPER TARIFF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Steps were taken yesterday which may throw open the tariff question on copper as it has already been on the hotly contested subject of oil.

Encouraged by the unexpected progress made by oil tariff advocates within the past month, three junior senators from copper states, Carl Hayden (D.), Arizona; Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Montana, and Arthur H. Vandenburg (R.), Michigan, introduced a resolution calling for an investigation by the Tariff Commission into comparative costs of copper production in this country and abroad.

There was no demand for an import duty on copper at the time the present tariff act was being considered, Mr. Hayden explained, because the price of copper was then at about 18 cents and did not break until after the tariff bill had passed both houses and was no longer subject to amendment. Since that time, however, the price of copper has declined nearly one-half.

The investigation would result in a report on the cost of mining and smelting of foreign and domestic copper during the past three calendar years as a basis of comparison between marketing conditions in periods of prosperity and depression. It would be completed in time for the convening of the next Congress in December.

About two-thirds of all American copper is mined in the three states whose senators have concurred in the resolution. The principal competing mines are located in Canada, South America and Africa, where the quantity of copper production is said to have increased greatly during the past three-year period.

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CLEVELAND HALL IS DEDICATED TO MUSIC ADVANCE

Gift of John L. Severance Is Formally Opened in Ohio Metropolis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6—Severance Hall, a structure representing an investment of $7,000,000 for the advancement and democratization of music and the arts, was dedicated here last night in the presence of nearly 2000 music lovers from Cleveland and surrounding cities. The building itself, costing $2,500,000, is the gift of John L. Severance to the city of Cleveland, in memory of his wife, Elizabeth DeWitt Severance.

The hall, which is to be the permanent home of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, directed by Nikolai Sokoloff, is located on the campus of Western Reserve University. Land for the building, valued at $600,000, was donated by the university. The orchestra organization goes into its new home with a permanent endowment of almost $4,000,000, which will insure its perpetuation.

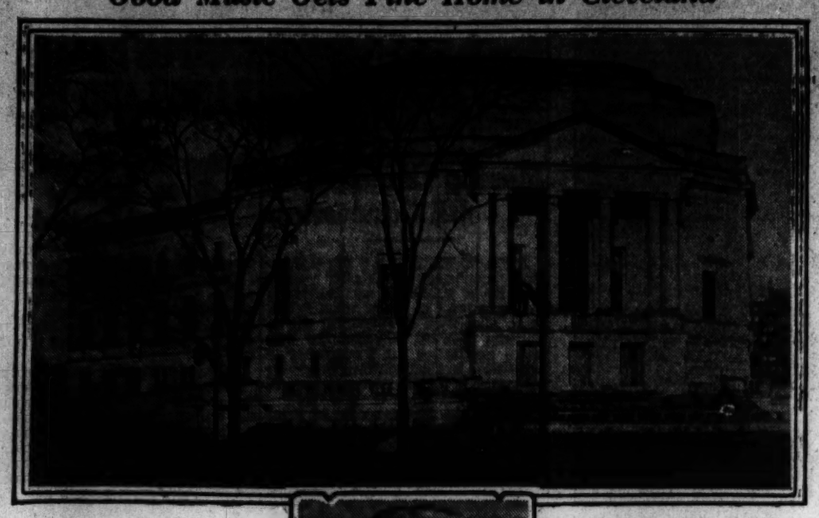
Walker & Weeks of Cleveland were architects for the building.

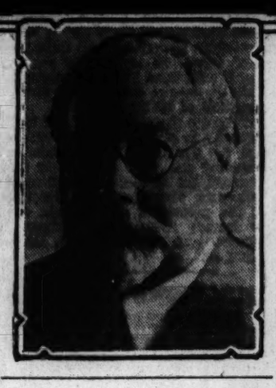
Mr. Severance belongs to a pioneer Cleveland family, and is a financier, philanthropist and patron of the arts. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1895. He is president of the Cleveland Arcade Company, chairman of the board of the Colonial Salt Company, and director of the Cleveland Trust Company and of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. He has been president of the Musical Arts Association, supporting the Cleveland Orchestra, since 1920. He is president of the board of trustees of the Cleveland Museum of Art and a trustee of Western Reserve University.

Severance Hall, which has been 18 months in the building, will provide Cleveland with one of the finest musical concert halls in the world. It has been constructed to afford every modern convenience to the music patron and every possible facility to musicians. Weeks were spent in testing out acoustical properties. Sound engineers were brought here from a number of cities to give advice in the construction of the main orchestra hall.

When it was completed and the first rehearsal held, Mr. Sokoloff said he did not believe there is any building in the world so well adapted for orchestra concerts.

Good Music Gets Fine Home in Cleveland





SEVERANCE HALL, CLEVELAND

Above—New $2,500,000 Home of Cleveland Orchestra (Wide World), Gift of John L. Severance (Shown Below), President of the Musical Arts Association.

Balkans Setting Pace in Pacification

* * *

Hotbed of Internal Rivalry Forming United Front

* * *

Peaceful Move Even Ahead of Powers

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

them in this way. At least that is a fair presumption, which is confirmed largely by facts. Nothing was more inimical to European peace than these Balkanic hostilities, which threatened perpetually to set Europe ablaze, and any new attempt by the great powers to exploit Balkanic differences would be regarded with alarm and reprobation.

Recently several regional movements have properly received special attention. Scandinavian and other northern nations have endeavored, without difficulty, to get together and form a bloc which has no unfriendly connotations for other countries. Again agricultural nations, abandoning their political preoccupations, fashioned an agrarian bloc. Now efforts which may well be crowned with success are being made to build on the basis of a Balkanic union.

Somebody has remarked with a certain degree of truth that if the smaller nations of Europe were allowed to fulfill their wishes, the scheme of Pan-Europe, proposed by Aristide Briand, would be accomplished. There is a reverse side to this prospect, but indeed, there does exist a natural tendency on the part of the smaller nations to unite on geographical or economic lines. The great powers accustomed to a full exercise of their sovereignty, and historically aware of their independence, their strength and perhaps their traditional hegemony, are less prepared to sacrifice anything in a common cause.

Groups Coalesce

Yet it is likewise to be observed that this tendency of smaller powers manifests itself in restricted areas. There are a number of points of concentration. Motives are diversified. Their conceptions hardly can be Pan-European, much less universal. They are confined to well-defined territories or interests.

The theory which is held in some competent political circles is that instead of proceeding from the universal to the particular it is more rational to proceed from the particular to the universal. If group after group with natural affinities is formed, these groups may afterward coalesce. This theory presupposes the entire absence of group rivalry.

Indeed, to take the three groups previously mentioned, there hardly can be rivalry among the northern group, the agrarian group, and the Balkanic group, which may overlap and extend and complete each other. So, from regionalism we may advance to continentalism, and from continentalism to universality. Some such thought doubtless influences M. Briand in his Pan-Europe.

But apart from the scale on which the Pan-Balkanic and Pan-European movements are conceived, there is a profound difference in their methods. Pan-Europe postulates an immediate agreement and the cooperation of governments. The Pan-Balkanic project is to set on foot by delegates who do not possess an official mandate, but are nevertheless pioneers sympathetically regarded by their governments. Each method has advantages and disadvantages. Semiofficial delegates can develop an idea much more quickly than foreign ministers. On the other hand foreign ministers can apply the idea more rapidly, once they are in agreement. Pan-Europa therefore is at present obliged to move slowly, while the Balkanic union already has made considerable progress.

Whether it is better that theory should precede practice, or practice precede theory, is one of those politico-philosophical questions which can only be determined by results. Certainly the Balkanic governments are stimulated to exchange views and to search for practical application of resolutions which would tend to bring peace and prosperity to their peoples.

There are many delicate points which necessarily arise, but it would appear that even the disputes of Greece and Bulgaria are in a fair way of being ended. The Journal de Geneve goes so far as to declare the Balkanic countries are engaged in a process of pacification which may become, a few months hence, the greatest event in European policy. This judgment, though startling, would prove to be not excessive if it were found possible to adopt statutes of inter-Balkanic organization.

STATES RISE TO CUT DOWN TAX BURDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

however, closed to this session that possibility, but Gov. Harry W. Woodring has urged the Legislature to pass legislation necessary to resubmitting the income tax amendment later.

MISSOURI

Should suggestions of Gov. Harry M. Caulfield be followed by the Legislature, Missourians will pay double the present rate of income tax, but there will be no shift of the tax burden on real estate from rural to urban sections, as the state survey commission proposed. A bill to this effect has been introduced.

MONTANA

Montana, faced with an overdraft of more than $3,000,000 in its general fund, is seeking ways and means of increasing revenues without making the tax burden too heavy.

A proposed amendment to the state constitution would provide for an income tax, another measure would place a 10 per cent sales tax on tobacco and malt, a third would tax the output of natural gas.

SOUTH DAKOTA

In South Dakota recommendations of the volunteer tax conference are before the Legislature, looking toward reduction of the general property tax through institution of an income tax, general admission tax, tax on tobacco, and on butter and lard substitutes. Seventeen farm and business organizations participated in the tax study over a two-year period.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota legislators are faced with an insistent demand for reduction of the general property tax by approximately 40 per cent from representatives of real estate and farm associations. Both the state farm bureau federation and the tax commission have proposed an income tax and a selected sales tax, or luxury tax, while a strong bloc in both houses advocates a general sales tax.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma faces an unusual tax problem since much of its revenue is ordinarily derived from a gross production tax on oil. With proration in effect, state revenues are shrinking. At the same time, Gov. W. H. Murray is pledged to tax relief as one of the major parts of his program.

Immediate action is planned to repeal all tax exemptions; to institute revenue taxes on banks, mortgages and competitive capital; to adopt a net income tax equal to 50 per cent of the federal rate, to tax dividends on stocks and bonds.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska farmers are actively demanding tax reduction. The Farmers Union is sponsoring an income tax bill based on the Georgia law, with an added feature permitting deduction of each person's property tax from his income tax. There has been agitation for a sales tax.

A proposal for a tax commission to study the possibility of abolishing the present tax on real estate and tangible personal property and substitute a tax on the income of real estate has been made.

OHIO

With a constitutional amendment adopted in November providing for classification of personal and intangible property, Ohio is considerably ahead in tax revision, and a special committee of nine members of the Legislature has been named to draft a new program.

Fewer Counties Urged in Move to Cut Taxes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—An opportunity for easing the tax burdens is suggested in an article in the current issue of the Manufacturers Record, published here. It explains that through the reduction of the number of counties in the various states of the Union economies might be effected, and adds that since various state legislatures are now in session it is timely to start action.

Quoting from a recent issue of the Atlanta Journal the Record points out that public sentiment for the consolidation of the too numerous counties, in the interest of good service, appears to be growing in the country at large. In numerous cases geographical and transportation conditions which occasioned the construction of many counties have disapeared, the Record explains. The factor of distance has been minimized.

Federal Board Proposed to Study Tax Problems

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—A proposal for a national tax council to make a general study of ways and means of reducing and equalizing the tax burden was advanced by representatives of a dozen national organizations participating in a two-day conference opening here under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation on Feb. 5.

The delegates were in practical agreement that such a council was necessary, if there was to be universally any solution of the tax problem. It was expected definite plans would be formulated before the end of the conference by a special committee appointed for the purpose.

At the end of a six-hour discussion, the conferees were quite in agreement on three points: that economies should be effected in all forms of governmental expenditure; that a new tax system should be devised upon ability to pay, thus relieving real estate of its undue share of the burden, and that a national "tax consciousness" must be evoked to assure the support of the citizenry in efforts to attain these ends.

SUGAR SACKS MAKE BED SHEETS FOR DROUGHT VICTIMS

(Continued from Page 1)

two cows. The other it let them keep to milk, though it no longer is theirs.

They had to move, and coming into this village of Spiro found a vacant house, whose owner let them settle, rent free.

Now back again to the general situation in Oklahoma. The Red Cross has found it necessary to make cash grants for relief in 50 of the 77 counties.

Because of the large number of children being kept out of school, school lunches have just been set up in 45 counties. Clothing has been distributed in 36 counties, In the southwestern part of the State trouble with livestock has proved acute, and money has been supplied to feed several thousand head of stock.

These facts are received from Henry M. Baker, state director for the Red Cross, by long distance telephone to his headquarters at Oklahoma City.

Majority Are White

The great majority of the farmers in Oklahoma are white and of sturdy American stock, men who in frequent instances are being found hanging out until the last day before asking help, Mr. Baker reports.

The plantations which form the background for much of Arkansas' hunger list of 500,000 are nearly entirely absent here. The common standard of living in Oklahoma is higher. Consequently a larger allotment for food per family has been authorized. It runs from $10 to $18 or $20 a month. The average is probably $12.50 or $13.

"I have not heard of a single authentic case of starvation," declared Mr. Baker. "Nor have I heard of any complaints about the food, though our organization closely covers the entire State."

The State's agriculture is varied. Cotton, wheat and corn are principal crops. Hereabouts most of the farmers grow cotton, and they all suffered. Their corn also was poor. Livestock did not do well. Fruit was a failure. The credit system of the cotton country also helped to throw farmers into the arms of the Red Cross.

Besides the farmers it is assisting, the Red Cross is helping approximately 10,000 oil field workers. The business depression has brought a cut in oil production. The oil fields are flooded with unemployed labor—living in shacks.

Also the task of aiding a large number of Indians has been taken over by the Red Cross. The five civilised tribes, comprising 80,000 Indians, are not wards of the Federal Government and it has no responsibility for them. Many need relief. Some bank failures have contributed to the general drought distress.

Poteau is the county seat of Leflore County, one of the most seriously affected in the State. Judge Grover Flanagan reports that 1500 families are being fed and anticipates 1750 by the end of the week.

Seventy-five per cent of the county's farmers are renters, M. A. Tucker, the county agent says. He notes that the drought came on top of four or five years of poor crops. Low prices for agricultural products increased the hardships. Many farmers kept no gardens, but bought their meat, beans, peas, syrup and fruit. Mr. Tucker insists a greater diversification is vital.

An angle not at all promising is pointed out by Judge Flanagan. He says that a considerable number of tenant farmers are finding it impossible to take advantage of the $45,000,000 federal appropriation for loans for feed, seed and fertilizer. The Government requires a first lien on the crop, but many of the absentee landowners are unwilling to stand aside and waive their landlord right, Judge Flanagan declares.

Red Cross Brings Aid to Needy in Kentucky

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5—National headquarters of the American Red Cross today is operating in 75 of Kentucky's 120 counties, where local chapters have been unable to handle the work of drought relief alone. Twenty-one workers have been sent into the State by headquarters.

Last fall Gov. Flem S. Sampson appointed a Kentucky Drought Relief Committee to operate as best it could without funds. The Louisville Board of Trade financed a survey by this committee which pictured the situation accurately and was the basis of information for the Red Cross and federal relief plans, including the distribution of wheat and rye and the present crop loans.

J. Harrison Peckham, supervisor in charge of Red Cross work in Kentucky, estimates the number of persons now being cared for by the Red Cross in Kentucky at more than 100,000. The city of Louisville has appropriated $75,000 for unemployment relief, since many farmers and tenants are drifting to the city in search of work and food.

Relief Loans Approved for Counties in Kansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 6—Twenty-six Kansas counties were approved for federal drought relief loans Wednesday, according to M. A. Limbocker, chairman of Kansas drought relief committee.

The maximum loan to an individual is $600. The amount each farmer may receive is determined on a basis ranging from $2 an acre for oats and corn to $15 an acre for truck farmers. The money, sent in monthly installments, must be used for seed, fertilizer, feed, or farm machinery, or fuel to operate it. Farm Bureau offices in each county will become headquarters.

JOINT EMBARGO URGED ON SOVIET PRISON EXPORTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Government's failure to take action.

Lord Phillimore, Lord Brentford and the Bishop of Durham who followed were equally emphatic. The Bishop of Durham, for example, called upon the British people to remove this cause of "sorrow, consternation and shame." He could not as a Christian minister, he said, sit silent and see the industrial population of his own diocese, already broken by trade depression, irremediably ruined by the dumping of slave-made goods.

More important even than this, the Bishop said, was the obligation to protest against contempt for individual rights which had taken the form in Russia of the inhuman treatment of masses of men and women.

Lord Hailsham, who would up the debate after Lord Ponsonby had explained the Government's decision to leave things as they are, made a protest against this policy. If timber and other Russian products were being imported into Britain under conditions which had been described, he said, and if this was being done to undersell products of British labor, then there should be no hesitation in asking Parliament for the necessary powers to terminate such a state of things.

These protests in both houses of Parliament are supported by a deputation of employers and employed in the British fur trade which put their case against Russian dumping before William Graham, president of the Board of Trade last evening. The deputation protested against the "increasing importation of furs dressed and dyed in Soviet Russia at prices calculated to demoralize our markets, bankrupt British producers, increase unemployment and add to the burdens of taxation."

Action on Embargo Bill Urged by Lumber Interests

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—As a means of protecting American lumber interests by preventing importation of lumber from Russia produced by convict or other forced labor, the directors of the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers, at a meeting here Feb. 5, urged early passage of the Kendall bill, now before Congress. The bill would prohibit importation of any goods produced in any country by convict or forced labor.

The lumber manufacturers held that competition of such goods from Russia, as a consequence of intensification of the Soviet industrial program, is a serious menace to domestic lumber trade.

Dictatorship Voted by Chile's Congress

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 5 (AP)—Chile last night entered a four months' dictatorship by consent of Congress.

By vote of 14 to 11 the Senate approved a bill previously passed by the Chamber which puts into the hands of President Ibanez complete legislative powers while Congress is in a four months' recess.

The Government regarded the congressional action as "a supreme vote of confidence in the President" and assured the nation that the Executive's powers of supreme government would be used with great discretion.

President Ibanez requested this authorization as a result of economic conditions both locally and worldwide, saying that events to come during the recess of Congress might necessitate urgent action.

Sikorsky Envisions Atlantic Air Trade

PANAMA CITY, Pan., Feb. 5 (AP)—Igor Sikorsky, airplane designer here on an air tour of Central America, yesterday predicted safe, economical, transatlantic mail and passenger air service within three years.

Huge airplanes like the Dornier DO-X will not be practicable for some time to come in commercial ocean flying, Mr. Sikorsky asserted. The most suitable ships for crossing the Atlantic, he added, are four-motored ships which can easily carry 24 passengers in addition to a pay load.

The most practical route across the Atlantic, he said, is by way of Bermuda and the Azores, where weather is favorable and two convenient landing bases are available. He said he expected to see seadromes so placed in the ocean that no single hop would be more than 700 miles over water.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Charlotte E. Harris, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elsie M. Gardiner, London, Eng.
Mrs. Christina M. Sylvester, Seattle, Wash.
P. C. Jackson, Boston, Mass.
W. O. Sherwood, Boston, Mass.
H. W. Collins, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Gertrude Day Moore, Bronxville, N. Y.

U. S. ATTORNEY COMES TO FRONT IN POWER ISSUE

Leo Rover to Decide Whether He Will Start Smith Ouster Proceedings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Out of the controversy between the Senate and President Hoover as to whether George Otis Smith is, or is not, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, suddenly emerged the figure of Leo Rover, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. For it is upon Mr. Rover that the heavy burden has dropped of deciding whether or not he will accede to the Senate's request to institute ouster proceedings to force Dr. Smith from office.

When the Senate, without a record vote, Feb. 5, adopted the Walsh resolution to begin court proceedings for the ouster of Dr. Smith, it also authorized the Senate Judiciary Committee to engage counsel with a fund of $2500 to assist Mr. Rover in the prosecution of the case. It will meet Feb. 9 with this purpose in view.

It is provided that if the district attorney declines to institute the proceedings, the special counsel shall then proceed in the name of the Senate to start action himself.

If Mr. Rover takes action, he will be contesting the formal opinion of his superior, the Attorney-General, and also of President Hoover, who must reappoint him when his present term expires, both of whom declare that the Senate had no right to reconsider the vote by which it confirmed Dr. Smith. On the other hand, Mr. Rover must be confirmed by the Senate itself, before he serves another term, so that between this cross-fire of purposes of the executive and legislature, he finds his personal affairs in a difficult position.

Dr. Smith, unperturbed by the Senate action, issued the following statement:

"It is highly satisfactory to me to have the Senate focus the 'recall' issue. The interest of economy and efficiency is served by having only one of the five commissioners under fire—it improves the load factor of the Power Commission."

Administration leaders made slight effort to oppose the vote for the court trial of the ouster case, and Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, chairman of the National Committee of the party, said he saw no objection to reviewing the matter in court. This led to the belief that Mr. Rover would comply with the Senate's request.

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Social Insurance for Russians Reaches Pinnacle of State Aid

Indicates Ultimate Goal Toward Which All Compulsory Systems Are Tending, Investigator Asserts—Benefits Fill Out Soviet Low Wages

SOCIAL INSURANCE SERIES—No. 3

Compulsory social insurance—what are its tendencies and effects? Should the United States and Canada follow the lead of France, Germany, Soviet Russia and others of the 40 nations that have adopted it in varying forms? Dr. Hoffman, consulting statistician and writer, who has made extensive first-hand investigations of the numerous phases of social insurance, outlines his views in four articles.

By FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN

My views and observations regarding social insurance in Soviet Russia are to a very limited extent based upon personal inquiry during my visits to Moscow and Leningrad in 1927, amplified by the subsequent study of various publications in the English and the German languages. The material is hardly sufficient for a full understanding of the system which embodies many radical features of particular interest to the student of modern labor legislation.

Previous to the Russian revolution, steps had been taken by the Imperial Government to bring about the compulsory insurance of factory workers. The law was passed in 1912, limited, however, to certain classes of establishments. The contributions were limited to 2 per cent of the worker's wage. Little is known regarding the actual experience during the few years of operations.

After the revolution, in 1917, the new Government introduced compulsory labor and with it the fundamental of compulsory insurance against all the ordinary contingencies of illness, accidents, invalidity, old age, and unemployment. The cost of the act was to be borne entirely by the employers, but the situation was extremely complicated by war communism under which workers drew full wages whether the factory worked or not.

Change Came in 1921

This information is from the official report of the British Trade Delegation visiting Soviet Russia in 1925. It said: "The whole system was, indeed, based onthe state supporting the population, and getting such service as it could in return. Expenditure in public relief and social insurance on a scale such as this soon reached an extravagance that was ruining the state, while the individual was not receiving as much as under the old system. 'A noble inspiration, but quite hopeless,' is the epitaph pronounced on this policy by a publication of the Commissariat of Social Welfare."

This initial experiment came to an end in 1921 and the New Economic Policy, in the words of the report, "restored social insurance on the usual lines arranged to suit the new needs of time and place." It is stated that the new system was incorporated in the labor code and covers the usual benefits.

Charges of Malingering

The system includes a minimum unemployment benefit equal to one-sixth of the average wage, the normal being one-third, and its maximum period must not be less than six months. It includes many advantages not covered by the usual systems in vogue in other countries. At the outset, much trouble was experienced in collecting the contributions.

In 1922 the total contributions for all social insurance benefits amounted to as much as 16 per cent. It was reduced to 14 per cent of the total wages in that year, and in 1924 80 per cent of the contributions on this reduced scale were coming in. The finances during the earlier years were extremely precarious and the arrears of contributions reached enormous proportions. By 1925, sick and cash benefits had been raised to 100 per cent of the wages, while chronic invalids received half benefits. According to the trade union report, malingering was much complained of. The total number of insured workers in 1923 was 5,250,000.

In 1928 the Central Social Insurance Administration published a brief treatise in English on social insurance in the Soviet Union. This, however, is difficult to follow in many important matters, for the English at times is quite confused. It starts with the statement that, "According to the laws at present in force in the U. S. S. R. covered by the social insurance scheme are all wage earners, whatever may be the duration of their employment or the form of their remuneration and whoever may be their employer; the state, public, coöperative or conceded undertakings, or private persons. Home workers, being considered by the law as employed persons, are also provided for by the social insurance statutes."

Thus, apparently the whole working population is covered by the scheme as at present in force. But it is not quite clear, for apparently the plan applies only to wage workers and not to agriculture, for at the time the report was made about 9,000,000 insured workers and salaried employees, equivalent to about 90 per cent of the total number of employed wage earners, were covered.

It is further explained that the social insurance scheme of the U. S. S. R. aims to provide assistance for employed persons and their dependents in all cases when the worker loses his earnings or a part thereof for some valid reason, and when the worker is required to make some heavy expenses which he is unable to cover out of his earnings.

For this purpose the insurance scheme allows temporary disability benefits, funeral benefits, maternity benefits, invalidity benefits in consequence of general causes, pensions and widows' and orphans' pensions, workmen's compensation, provision for unemployed, and medical treatment.

Costs Borne by Employers

As far as it is possible to understand the system, it covers all of the various benefits irrespective of what contributions have been paid, or what the particular status of the worker may be. The cost of the system is borne entirely by the employer which, of course, under the Russian system, is primarily the state.

Employers are forbidden by the labor code to make any deductions from workers' earnings for the purpose of payment of social insurance contributions. But of course, this merely means that the wages are automatically reduced to the extent of the contributions which are paid by the industries concerned.

The best account of the social insurance system in Russia appears in the Monthly Labor Review for July, 1929. It shows that the social insurance system in operation in the Soviet Union is a pension rather than insurance system, for the insured workers do not contribute to the insurance fund.

In other words, the Russian system goes to the limit of state aid in providing for all the ordinary contingencies which in other countries are still more or less a matter of private right and privilege. One must know something of the mental attitude of the Russian working class to realize the peculiar social and economic structure that permitted the inauguration of the system without much friction.

The Russians today are so entirely dependent upon the state, not only for urgent necessities in case of need but also for employment, education and all that goes with it that social insurance, as it has been developed, was a matter of logical sequence.

Wide Latitude Allowed

In the Soviet Union Yearbook for 1929, it is shown that the number of insured persons has increased from 4,900,000 in 1923 to 9,720,000 in 1928. Considering the fact that the Russian population at the present time is approximately 150,000,000, the proportion of people actually covered by the system is after all relatively small.

The system includes members of the insured person's family as far as parents and grandparents, uncles and aunts, so that the latitude in operation is considerable. A full pension for disabled workers amounts to two-thirds of their actual earnings.

Aside from the chief forms of insurance referred to, the insurance offices have devoted considerable resources to prophylactic measures, and to the assistance of convalescents. A thousand beds in sanatoria, and 155 beds at health resorts in the Crimea, the Caucasus and Odessa have been maintained by the insurance offices for the insured persons of Moscow.

A grant of 500,000 rubles was made toward organizing homes of rest, and tens of thousands of workers have as a result been enabled to have a fortnight's holiday at such homes.

All of which merely goes to show that under the Russian system, poor relief and insurance are completely merged. The worker is a ward of the state, and all his needs, as far as practicable, are met out of the general fund. A system which consumes up to 22 per cent of the worker's wages must necessarily enhance considerably the cost of production, low as it is in view of the prevailing rate of wages.

Private Affairs Regulated

Under such a system all private affairs are a matter of government regulation and control. It reduces the condition of labor to a status opposed to a condition of free contractual relations, which is the very prerequisite of labor in a free democracy. But it represents the ultimate goal toward which all compulsory forms of insurance are tending as their plan and scope are broadened and become more inclusive.

The wage worker becomes merely a part and parcel of an enormous economic machine which aims essentially at raising individual production and as nearly as possible to the point of physical exhaustion. The statistics of Russian industry fully support this conclusion.

Every industry shows a considerable rise in the average daily output of the worker when only the last five or six years are brought into contrast. In 1922-23 the average wage per annum was 180 rubles, or about $90. This by 1923-24 had increased to 355 rubles, and by 1927-28 to 790 rubles, or about $400. The range in wages is probably not very great so that the vast majority of workers in all probability receive at the present time wages of about $400 a year.

As an offset to low wages, the worker is, of course, as pointed out, entitled to social insurance benefits of great value, which give a degree of economic security on a low level, which no doubt, considering Russian conditions, is highly appreciated. From whatever point of view the subject is considered, it emphasizes conditions and tendencies diametrically opposed to conditions in a free democracy.

Hollywood Bowl Goes on the Puppet Stage

ALL THE DASH AND RHYTHM OF A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA UNDER A GREAT CONDUCTOR GLIMPSED HERE

Puppets Ape Hollywood Stars at Tiny Los Angeles Theater

Yale Traveling Company Sets Up 'Teatro Torito' in Shadow of Old Mission—Celebrities Laugh at Bold Take-Offs—House Seats 75

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

WE CANNOT believe that it is present-day Los Angeles, or that, 15 miles away, Hollywood is reeling off its yards of "modern drama." In a tiny street, flickering with candlelight, echoing to the twangs of a guitar, we are seeking for one of America's newest theatrical ventures, a permanent theater for puppets.

Puppetry is an old and revered art, but one associated with distant lands. It recalls Palermo's hot streets, where an open door always invites to a puppet play. America, enterprising and commercial in its dramatic life, has been laggard in its appreciation of these strange little men and women, whose grotesque whimsies have become part of the life of southern Europe.

It is appropriate, therefore, that our only permanent puppet theater should have been started on a street which can at least reflect a bit of the life and color of the gay Mediterranean countries. It is not an old street, for nothing in Los Angeles is very old, but like so much of America's "Antiquity," it is a conscious imitation, wrought for commercial purposes.

Happily, it is an imitation of haunting beauty. Tucked into the shadow of the old mission Church of the Angels, it lies in the heart of the city's foreign district. And here, especially of an evening, Italian, Spaniard and Mexican gather.

Mexican Dancer

Despite its miniature proportions, the little theater is not hard to find. On its patio, a young Mexican girl is dancing, her red skirts flying, her feet pirouetting in gay rhythm to the music of three guitars, played from a balcony above. She is not a part of the puppet show, but a young street dancer, who has found the raised platform of the patio a likely place to which to draw an audience. We leave her and pass into the theater.

It is a tiny auditorium with a seating capacity of 75 persons, so complete in design and equipment that it is difficult to believe the theater managers when they tell us that two months ago, the "Teatro Torito" was little more than a ramshackle stable. But these managers are to be trusted, for they are none others than the Yale Puppeteers, who for the past three years have caravaned with their puppets from one end of this country to the other.

The theater is built for the puppets, not the puppets for the theater. Proportions, lighting, stage, are all designed with the size and limitations of the puppet actor in mind. No seat in the tiny house is too close to the stage, nor yet too far away.

The Yale Puppeteers have brought Hollywood to the puppet. And while George Arliss and Colleen Moore and Ramon Novarro and all the other stars are plying their histrionic arts on the silver screens of the up-town movie palaces, here in this little unobtrusive theater, a miniature but highly decorous, Mr. Arliss is conducting a review of Hollywood's leading stars.

Audience Colorful

The audience of the Teatro Torito is apt to be as interesting as its performance, for Hollywood has found itself out. It has discovered itself acting and dancing and singing every night, under the direction of Mr. Arliss, in a way quite foreign to studio customs, and, being very human, once the grease paint is removed, Hollywood has come out to see.

The curtain rises. It is the Haydn trio—three little gentlemen in pink velvet coats and periwigs. Temperamental musicians, these, as insistent of the audience's attention as Paderewski himself. No giggles now from the audience. With bowed head, lost in rhapsody of thought, Mr. Haydn waits. Then, in the hush of the house, he raises his hands to the keyboard, feels for a note, pulls free a tail of the pink velvet coat, and crashes into his symphony, the cellist and violinist chiming in.

What mad tempestuous artistry, to precede Mr. Arliss's review! How refined and tempered his Oxford English sounds as, once the formalities of introduction are over, he brings on his troupe of stars and lets each scintillate according to his own peculiar light.

Colleen Moore dances in a gay little red dress designed and made for her by the star's own dressmaker. Greta Garbo, slight and fervent, appears as Anna Christie. Already, despite the short life of the little theater, its walls are covered with pictures and signatures of the movie stars who have laughed with the rest of the audience at their own expense.

Varied Repertoire

There are other playlets, making up a repertoire of no small proportions, including two musical comedies written by a member of the puppet company. The one, a travesty of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is an odd mixture of farcical gayety and poignant Negro melody. "Robinson Crusoe," the second comedy, admits to a more intimate view of the great Islander's life than even Defoe has dared to give us. We learn at last that Crusoe is not the indefatigable hero of tradition, but a quiet individual enjoying his saxophone. Island difficulties beset him. When he gives a ball, the stockade is too small to admit the two Miss Ostriches, who, piqued at the omission, look over the stockade wall.

Then, too, there is Zuzu. Defoe, writing in the restricted age of the eighteenth century, has of necessity excluded Zuzu. The puppet playwright, finding that Zuzu was Friday's sweetheart, depicts her rushing into Robinson's stockade, and announcing: "If he's your man, Friday, he's my man, Saturday night."

We must draw the curtain on these strange little people who are slowly, but surely, dancing their way into the heart of American drama. After we have accepted the invitation of the chief puppeteer, Harry Burnett, to examine the tiny folk at closer range, in their own Green Room, it is time to wander home.

We take our way in silence. Is this really Los Angeles? In Taormina, puppets are dancing too, and men are singing, and women are bringing in their wares for the night. A strain of the Haydn symphony returns to us. We remember little Mr. Arliss and laugh. No, this is Los Angeles.

Geneva Postpones League Reform Plan

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Feb. 6—Certain reform plans which would have entirely recast the political control of the League of Nations, by altering the responsibilities of its high officials, have been postponed for three years by a committee representing 13 countries which adjourned yesterday.

It is understood that Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General, will resign office after the Disarmament Conference concludes its labors. Then the proposed reforms of the League directorate may appropriately take place. The suggested reforms in the Secretariat aroused keen controversy last summer when the Italian Government proposed stripping the Secretary-General of his present powers, and placing the League Secretariat in the hands of a cabinet of under-secretaries which would represent their respective governments officially.

Some felt that this scheme would have made the League the political puppet in the hands of the governments, but others urged the necessity of some check upon the growing independent authority of the Secretariat and the Secretary-General. Now the whole dispute is left to cool until after the pressing disarmament problem is disposed of.

Bill Demands Pay for Holland Tube

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5—Measures authorizing the Port of New York Authority to proceed with the construction of the midtown tunnel under the Hudson River and providing for the return to the State of $24,000,000 advanced for the construction of the Holland Tunnel, were introduced by John Knight, Senator from Arcade, and Russell G. Dunmore, Assemblyman from Utica, majority leaders.

The bills provide for the transfer of Holland Tunnel to the port authority and for the group operation of bridges and tunnels connecting New Jersey and New York.

The return of the $24,000,000, which it is expected would be accomplished by Oct. 1, would release funds which the Republican leaders, Mr. Knight said, would utilize for necessary state projects.

Canal Zone Greets the British Princes

COLON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Steaming into this harbor at 8:15 a. m. today, while the coast guns boomed a salute, the S. S. Oropesa came alongside her pier bearing the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George.

The royal tourists, who are on their way to South America for the British Trade Exposition at Buenos Aires in March, stayed on the pier only long enough to acknowledge the welcome of diplomatic and military officials, when they went to France Field, the airport.

They inspected the post and the brothers climbed into a Pan-American airliner and took off for Panama City. Some of the members of their staff followed in another plane and the rest of the party made the short trip by automobile.

CHAIN STORES OPPOSE SMALLER MILK CANS

NEW YORK—The chain stores have lodged a vigorous protest against the proposal of manufacturers to substitute a smaller evaporated milk can of 14½ ounces for the present 16-ounce size.

Through its executive committee, the National Chain Store Association directed R. W. Lyons, executive vice-president, to voice an official protest to the Evaporated Milk Association. The chain store men feel that the proposed change in size of the cans will subject grocerymen to suspicion of selling foods in short-weight containers.

WHEAT BONUS PROPOSED

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Commonwealth Government decided today to propose to the loan council flotation of a loan of between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 for payment as a bonus to Australian wheat growers.

Narcotics Meeting Called Vital Step

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—The international conference to consider limitation of narcotic drugs manufacture, which the League of Nations has called for next May, is the outgrowth of the League's work on the illicit drug problem for the last 10 years, and should be one of the most important steps taken in the direction of control, according to Dame Rachel Crowdy.

Dame Rachel, who was chief of the social questions and opium traffic section of the League for more than 10 years, has arrived in the United States for a two months' lecture tour of the East and middle West. She resigned her post with the League on Jan. 15, since she had already served longer than the seven-year term customary for a member of each nationality.

The 56 member nations of the League, and the United States, Russia, Turkey and Mexico will send representatives to the conference at Geneva, Dame Rachel said. The delegates will undertake to decide the maximum amount of narcotic drugs that should be manufactured, she said, and will allocate quotas to the various manufacturing countries.

In this way, world manufacture of narcotic drugs will be limited by international agreement, which will be "a tremendous step" toward the solution of the problem of narcotic drug consumption, she said.

New Proof of Einstein Relativity Theory Reported by German Scholar

University Professor Claims to Be Able to Detect Fractions of a Wavelength Ranging From One-25,000,000th to One-50,000,000th of an Inch

JENA, Germany, Feb. 4 (AP)—New proof of the correctness of Dr. Einstein's relativity theory is claimed to have been discovered by Georg Joos, professor of theoretical physics at Jena University.

By use of a device which he says measures accurately one one-thousandth the length of a ray of light, Professor Joos finds there is no "ether-drift," or in other words that the velocity of light is absolute.

Assumption that this velocity is absolute—that is, that light travels at the same speed in all directions—is one of the fundamentals of relativity. The "ether-drift" experiment was first made by the Americans Michelson and Morely. Although some scientific books now state that these two reported they found no ether-drift, that conclusion has been disputed, and some scientists hold that the Americans did find a slight evidence that light's velocity may not be absolute.

The Michelson-Morely measurements were made with wavelengths of light as their foot-rules. Professor Joos' work repeats in the main their experiment, but with what he believes is a far more accurate foot-rule; hence, he believes, with less chance that errors of the instruments spoil the results.

A wavelength of light varies from about 1-25,000 of an inch for red, to about half as much for violet. Professor Joos therefore claims to be able to detect fractions of a wavelength ranging from 1-25,000,000 to about 1-50,000,000 of an inch.

These differences are recognized by him with the same general inferometer type of apparatus that Michelson and Morely used. This instrument causes two beams of light to focus on the same spot. If the rays of one arrive at the focus a slight fraction of time ahead of the other rays, there is interference. This interference is visible as a slight fringe of shadow in the shape of a concentric circle.

Professor Joos obtained the added accuracy partly by use of quartz in his instrument. The light rays come from a quicksilver quartz lamp, and are measured with the aid of a camera.

The theory of "ether-drift" is that if light waves travel in some material substance, named ether for convenience, then the earth's movement through this substance should make a difference in the speed with which light rays pass the earth or arrive here. When the earth is traveling into the oncoming rays, they should be passing a little faster than rays which arrive at right angles to earth's motion.

Wheat Holding Up Amid Dry Weather

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Reports of the Department of Agriculture characterized the week ending yesterday as one of the driest and warmest on record for this season.

"The lack of moisture in large areas," the department reported, "especially as relates to the subsoil, continues very acute, particularly from the Mississippi Valley eastward over the Ohio and Potomac drainage basins.

"Many complaints of water shortage continue from some of these sections, especially from the upper Ohio Valley, where wells, cisterns, many springs, and most small streams are dry in places, and farmers are forced to haul water from considerable distances."

While it was an unusually favorable week for farm work, much of the winter wheat belt was without a protecting cover of snow. Yet, the department held, winter wheat was holding up "remarkably well."

HAVANA STRIKERS RETURN TO JOBS

HAVANA, Feb. 5 (AP)—Members of the 12 Havana labor organizations who answered the call for a general strike Tuesday, today returned to their jobs, satisfied with their protest against administration tactics.

There were reports that other labor groups which did not participate in the first strike call would arrange protests in similar fashion during the next few days. Outside Havana workers at only one point joined the strike.

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Household Arts and Crafts

Fine Initials and Monograms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR centuries, the fine art of embroidery has been considered a necessary feminine accomplishment and stamp of culture. Princess, peasant and scullery maid, one and all, have sought to express with the aid of embroidery an appreciation of æsthetics, in the beautiful enrichment of whatever suitable materials were at hand.

In the modern world, machine-made embroideries have a place, but fine pieces of hand embroidery will always retain preëminence, for of them heirlooms are made and by them artistic individuality is expressed. A working knowledge and practice of this time-honored craft are indeed accomplishments of which one may be justly proud.

Embroidering initials and monograms on valued linens is an old and excellent way by which a working knowledge of the various stitches can be acquired. Or purchase a fine quality linen handkerchief for the man of the house, and note the appreciation shown of a fine simple monogram like those illustrated in Figures 4, 5 and 9.

The little girl may well learn on handkerchiefs the first steps in embroidery, and will not find it tedious if the resulting work can be kept to use or give away.

Very simple stitches are employed in the monograms and initials illustrated, and many delightful variations will result from the choice of various colors in threads, stamping or materials.

The tambour frame or embroidery hoop, a device supposed to be of Chinese origin, is convenient to use when the material must be stretched and held firmly. Sometimes it is easier to hold the work in the hand, but each worker will solve this matter for herself after a few experiments.

Some Tracing Mechanics

To transfer any design illustrated, place a sheet of thin but sturdy writing paper under the page on which these designs appear, and under the writing paper place a pad of several thicknesses of any woolen material. With a needle, prick every outline of the design. About six pricks should be put within every inch of outline. Wherever a corner or point is present, place a prick. Guard, however, against pricking so closely that the paper will be torn when rubbed.

Should a change in initials be required, trace the parts of the design that can be kept. Place a tracing paper over these and, with a free, flourishing hand, write or sketch, in the usual manner, a letter of the size desired. Parts that are not graceful enough may be rounded and perfected, and every down stroke of the pencil should be widened considerably. All up strokes remain as the thinnest possible double lines. At whatever point the center of a down stroke or the end of a letter appears, added flourishes or groupings of dots may be added, as in the initials shown. If carbon paper is slipped between the two designs, and the uppermost design is retraced, a working pattern will appear on the lower sheet, suitable to transfer to the material.

When the design is pricked, place it over the material to be embroidered, which has been drawn smooth and tacked to a drawing board or any flat, hard surface. Then rub over the pricked surface with pouncing powder. Lift the pattern from the material and with a finely pointed soft pencil or artist's brush, dipped very lightly in diluted water color, strengthen every outline. The material is then ready for embroidering.

Embroidering the Letters

Lines that appear in the designs given on leaves or letters are merely intended to supply the direction of stitches. Therefore, only outlines and dots need to be stamped on the material. Working directions follow:

Figure 1. The wide midrib of each leaf is left unembroidered and the rest of it is worked in raised satin stitch, as follows: First, fill in the spaces between the midrib and the outline with a padding of short, straight stitches, having greater thickness near the midrib. Then work an even, closely embroidered surface over the padding. Each stitch extends from midrib to the outer edge of the leaf and is taken in the general direction indicated in the sketch. The result will be a leaf worked in raised satin stitch with the midrib well defined.

The stems are done in stem stitch. This requires no preliminary padding to raise the surface and is simply a series of closely set stitches taken diagonally across the stamped outline.

For the letter "C," pad all the space between the double outline of the letter and then work over the padding with satin stitch. French knots make the large center dots in the letter. The remaining space between the outline must be filled in with the tiniest dots possible to make. This work, known as "seeding," is done with a double thread, and as a rule the worker finds it more convenient to have the material upside down in the hoop while she fills in a space with seeding. The other dots, slightly larger, that appear on the ground are simply stitches taken in the same manner, but are repeated until the dot is large enough.

Figure 2. Those familiar with the gardens of England will know at a glance the gay little border plant called London Pride, that appears in the background of Figure 2.

To work the designs, run a narrow row of stem stitch around the outer edge of the square. Inside this, put a row of straight overcasting worked over a single thread for padding. Then make the initial in satin stitch, using pure pink or white thread as preferred. Work every petal of the flowers in pale pink satin stitch, leaving the flower centers unworked. Fill the background with fine white seeding and then work the stamens and dots at the end of each in pure pink.

Figure 3. Work the initial "K" and the flowers in raised satin stitch. The centers of the flowers are tiny French knots. The leaves may be worked solidly in satin stitch or outline stitch.

Figure 4. These letters are entirely worked in raised satin stitch and French knots.

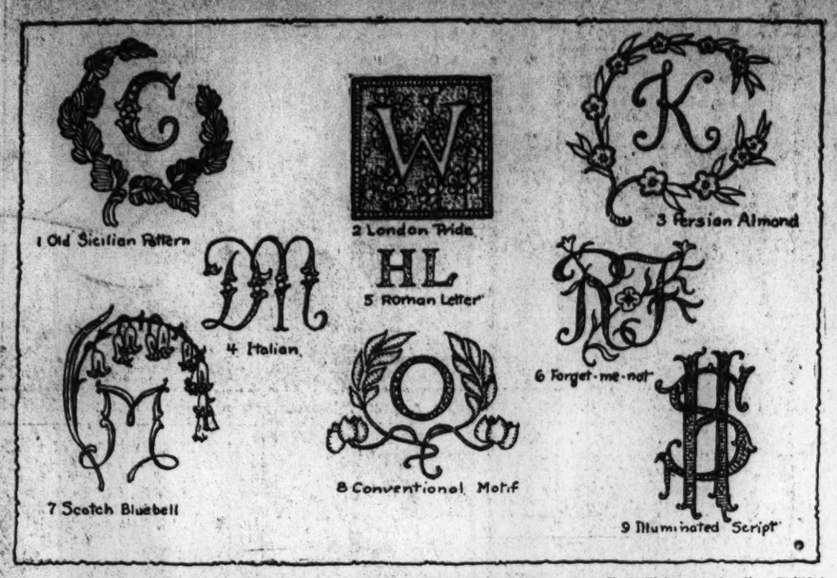
Figure 5. These initials are done first in outline stitch, then the ground is finely seeded and further ornamented with larger dots well raised. It is also often worked in raised satin stitch.

Figure 6. Raised satin stitch is used for the letters, stem stitch for the stems and satin stitch for the flowers and leaves.

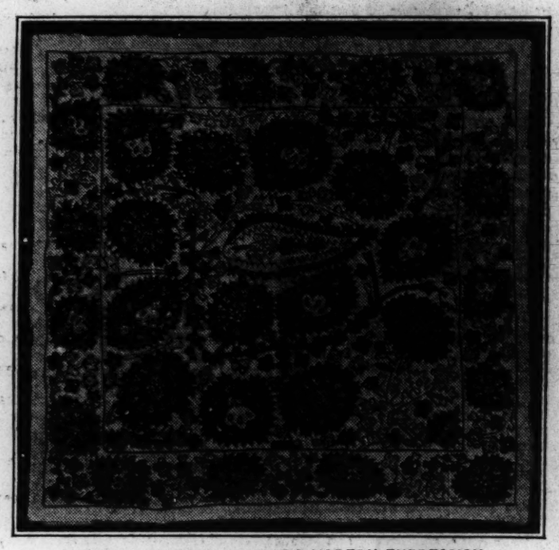
Figure 7. This true bluebell is difficult to work unless the natural turn of the petal is indicated by the direction of the embroidery, but the result is well worth the endeavor. Use stem stitch for the stems and tiniest leaves and raised satin stitch for the large leaf and flowers. It is most effective when worked in natural blues and greens.

Figure 8. This shows a very conventional pattern. Stem stitch is used for the stems, raised satin stitch for the leaves and flowers. The initial is in outline stitch and is filled in with evenly spaced and rather large seeding. The remaining ground inside the initial is covered with the finest possible seeding.

Figure 9. This illustrates a style of monogram much used on men's silk handkerchiefs and is a popular type for embroidered book covers. First work the whole design in outline stitch. Pad the spaces between outlines and work in satin stitch, leaving the diamond-shaped spaces unworked. Or, if one prefers, the whole may be padded and worked in satin stitch and then the diamonds worked over the raised surface in another color.



The Floral and Conventionalized Designs Shown Above Offer a Wide Range of Embellishment to the Skillful Needleworker.



GRECIAN HANDIWORK FINDS MODERN EXPRESSION

Fine Textures and Harmonious Colorings Characterize the Embroidery of Athenian Women.

Although embroidery has always been beautifully practiced in all parts of Greece, each locality has developed its own designs and stitches. Above is shown a modern cushion in the style of ancient Epirus embroidery.

Home Making

CONDUCTED BY MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GIRL uttered words, and as they floated from her lips they became precious and beautiful things, like pearls and diamonds; her sister uttered words, and, alas, they were as ugly as toads—so runs an old fairy tale. Such are the differences in the voices sounding throughout the world.

If you think that your features are irregular, your eyes too small, your mouth too large, or that you have too many freckles on your nose, you may nevertheless be attractive. Many charming women have risen above such superficial points. But if you let your voice be raucous or raspy or shrill or colorless or dull, your chances for charm are lessened. However, the cheering aspect of the matter is that we can make our speaking voices more like the beautiful things they ought to be. The woman who wishes to improve her speaking voice can do so.

Acquiring a lovely voice starts from within. One must begin by making oneself the sort of person that a lovely voice expresses. One must think real thoughts on worth-while subjects to give intelligence to one's voice. One must feel kindly and sympathetic to give it warmth. One must acquire a wholesome, cheerful frame of mind to give it brightness and life. Fussiness, pettishness, irritability, temper, slovenliness, impatience, laziness, moroseness, sulkiness, mournfulness are among the things that one must go without if one will succeed in the quest for vocal beauty.

You can begin this very day to make your speaking voice more beautiful. When you tell your family that dinner is ready it won't take any longer to say it in a pleasant voice. Telling bedtime stories to the children is an excellent means of practice, provided you make up your mind to tell them as interestingly and effectively as possible.

Anyone to whom you address conversation is entitled to demand that you take the trouble to throw your voice out sufficiently. If you think of the point of view of the person you are addressing you are more likely to make your voice audible; you will want to send out your thoughts so that they will reach the target, the thought of the hearer. To grasp the notion of making your voice carry without strain, think of it as something that is directed first inward, and then allowed to bound forward to your hearer.

Do not let syllables, words, phrases, or sentences trail feebly off into nothingness. Finish completely, definitely, accurately, so that your hearer will get your entire sentence. A Frenchman who heard the name "Sir Humphrey Davy" pronounced by a careless speaker tried in perfectly good faith to write what he had heard and achieved this extraordinary result—"Serum Fridavi."

Enunciation Important

A person who says "fi" dollars probably knows that there is a "v" in the word "five." Final "t's" and "ings" are not difficult to master and are very important. Try reading a passage aloud with the word endings in mind and see how clear and forceful you can make your reading. Do not say "t" as if it were "d," or make "f" sound like "v," or "p" sound like "b"; make such consonants hard enough to be unmistakable. Give every consonant and syllable its proper value.

A pleasing voice, like a musical composition, must have variety in its range. A piece of music contains some notes away down in the bass, some high trebles and some between. Your voice also should have changes in pitch, but the changes in pitch must not be arbitrary; they must be bound up with what you are saying, the ideas you are expressing.

Practice in Variety of Tone

To get desirable qualities in our voices, to give them sweetness, warmth, or other qualities which may be lacking, there are few methods more helpful than reading aloud, thoughtfully, those classics in literature which exemplify the qualities we wish to acquire—such as Shelley's "To a Skylark" for freshness and lyric beauty, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address for nobility and loftiness of sentiment, Milton's "L'Allegro" for happiness, Poe's "The Bells" for flexibility and variety in tone, the twenty-third Psalm for peace and calm, the passage "Then sing, ye birds" from Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality" for lightness and joy, and Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" for strength and force and depth of feeling.

A lovely voice is an asset too precious for any woman to disregard. Let us make our voices charming expressions of our inner selves.

M. A. MacL.

When Nuts Speak of Winter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOTH old and new nuts are found on the market today. It is a custom quite generally recognized among the trade to sell the nuts of the current year's crop, each kind by itself, whereas nuts left over from the past year are usually put together and sold as mixed nuts. When unshelled samples of either kind show such defects as wormholes, broken or empty shells or other trash, the purchase generally proves even poorer than it looks. In buying nut meats, beware, too, of those which are badly discolored as they are seldom first class. Fresh nut meats are clear cut and clean looking.

The largest nuts are not always the best, either. Many times one pays a premium merely for size, while the smaller variety close by is of a much better flavor. This is specially true of Brazil nuts and walnuts. Walnuts grow wild in the Amazon valley, yet they run surprisingly uniform in quality. The nuts are sorted and graded as large, medium or small. The greatest demand is for the largest size, hence it brings the highest price, although there is no difference in flavor between the sizes. The small or medium assortments are much easier to handle with a nut cracker.

The large imported chestnuts from France and Italy are among the least expensive of the imported nuts and are quite plentiful at certain times of the year. The small chestnut, native to the United States, is, perhaps, superior to them in flavor, but they are easier to prepare and are suitable for roasting and cooking. They are often quite irregular in quality and should be examined closely before purchasing. The large chestnuts are used in many ways in soups, sauces, purées, forcemeats, entrées and all kinds of sweet dessert dishes.

For salted almonds, the Jordans are preferred by some experts. These are not expensive paper shells, but a hard-shelled sweet nut that is usually better than the soft because it keeps better. As a rule, it pays to buy the large-sized pecans and it is always wise to test one or two to see if they really do crack easily. Some pecans sold as paper shells could hardly be classed as papery.

Salted Almonds

Crack the almonds with the ordinary nut cracker, then blanch them by pouring boiling water over them. Merely hot water will not do; it must be actually boiling when poured on; then the pan left on the stove a few minutes, covered, until the skins start peeling. Taking the thumb and forefinger, rub off the coarse brown skin. Dry with a coarse towel and leave in an open oven a few minutes to dry thoroughly. To each 2 cupfuls of nuts allow 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter or olive oil. Toss the nuts, a pint at a time, into the oil until they are thoroughly coated, then cover and leave them standing in a warm place to absorb the oil around them. Dredge with 2 tablespoonfuls of fine salt, stirring well to distribute it evenly, then spread them on bright tins and bake them, stirring often, until they are slightly colored and crisp. Be careful not to let the oven get too hot. The whole operation should not require more than 20 minutes. Turn out on a rack or sheet of clean paper to cool.

Blanched Chestnuts

On the flat side of each chestnut make a gash in the form of a cross. For 1 pound of chestnuts, put 1 teaspoonful of butter in a frying pan, add the nuts and shake them over the fire until the butter is melted, then set the pan in the oven for about 12 minutes where the chestnuts will get well heated through but will not burn. When the inner skin pulls off easily with the outer shell, the nuts are ready to be removed from the oven; if they cling to the shell, keep the chestnuts in a little longer and test again. When the shells are removed, sprinkle a very little salt over the nuts.

Chestnut Custard Pie

With a sharp knife, slit on one side the shells of ½ of a pound of large chestnuts and drop them into cold water. Bring to a boil, simmer 20 minutes, drain, then cover the nuts with cold water. The shells and bitter inside skin can now be removed easily. If the kernels are not yet tender, add fresh boiling water and cook until they may be put through the vegetable press or a sieve. To 1 cupful of this chestnut pulp add the yolks of 2 eggs, a scant ½ cupful of sugar, 1 pint of milk and 1 tablespoonful of vanilla. Bake 20 minutes, then add a meringue made of the egg-whites stiffly beaten, to which 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar have been added. Return to the oven and bake slowly until the meringue is golden brown. Serve cold.

Chestnut and Apple Pudding

Boil for 15 minutes 1 pound of large chestnuts as previously directed, then cook the kernels in 1 cupful of hot milk until they are soft enough to be put through a sieve or fruit press. Butter a mold well and line it thickly with the purée, then add a layer of thick, sifted apple sauce that has been colored pink with cranberry or currant jelly. Add a thick layer of the nuts, then top with the apple sauce. Bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes and serve cold, unmolded, with sweetened whipped cream to which 1 tablespoonful of orange juice has been added. Garnish with sliced candied cherries, if liked.

Boiled Lettuce Salad

This salad is unusual and very good. Boil leaf lettuce the same as spinach. Place a mound of these cooked greens in a nest of crisp fresh lettuce and garnish with fresh or canned asparagus tips. Top with strips of canned pimento. Serve with either French or mayonnaise dressing.

A Practical Housekeeper Speaks of Methods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writer buys 50 pounds of potatoes at a time. She empties them into the kitchen sink, scrubs and rinses them, and then stands them on end on the drainboard to dry. When dried, she stores them in two paper sacks. They are then ready for pot or oven. The same may be done with other vegetables. Thus débris is produced once instead of each time preparations are made for a meal. By having all the vegetables ready, moreover, a housekeeper can prepare the dinner in her afternoon frock and appear at the table properly dressed.

The supply closet is on the back porch. For years this home-maker took uncounted steps going after a jar of this or a saucerful of that. For several years now the entire kitchen wall space has been covered with shelves. It looks like a miniature grocery. Steps are economized and seeing what one has on hand suggests what to get for a meal.

Bunches of parsley, new onions, celery, endive and greens should be washed as soon as delivered, wrapped in a damp tea towel and put in the refrigerator. True, the custom of a heavy crock or jar was good, but it is not the crockery nor yet the damp cloth that keeps green stuff crisp; it is the coolness.

When making salad dressing, if tinned milk, or cooking oil, or both, and lemon juice are added to a portion of commercial salad dressing, it is more quickly made than if one starts at the beginning.

Helpful Hints

An entire meal may be prepared with one spoon. For many years this housekeeper has used a single spoon, putting it under the faucet, then drying it, and using it for the next purpose. The minute she has finished with the egg-beater, the bread knife or any other utensil, it is washed, dried and put away.

One of the best time-savers is to keep a floor mop upstairs as well as down. A quick morning wipe-up prevents the dust from blowing downstairs, to be wiped up there, also.

Two long-handled, round-bristled brushes should be kept in places convenient to their functions. One of these is the cleaning of fruit jars, the other the wiping out of coil bed springs.

After many years of housekeeping in a big house for a large family, this worker decided she had too many things in her kitchen. She eliminated everything she had not used for a year. More utensils were carried out than were retained.

The best time-saving economy ever invented is to have a definite spot for each thing in the kitchen and never let the object go out of one's hand till it is set down in its own place. A kitchen should be as reliable as the multiplication table. By keeping hers in this way this housekeeper has been able to carry on extensive outside work, beside rearing her family and making a home.

If one eats breakfast in the nook, why carry all the silver back to the dining room buffet? Also, why trek backward and forward to the table with a few things? Why not assemble many on a wheel-tray and make one or two trips?

Recreation and Interests

After mopping the kitchen floor lay down newspapers over it and draw the broom over them once to see that they lie flat, and go out to have some recreation. When you return, lift the papers off the clean dry floor. This housekeeper has done this always and her kitchen has been spotless, not by means of constant cleaning but by careful methods of work.

Coarse sandpaper is used to keep smooth the steel top of the gas range. In frying, grease will spatter and burn, and no amount of washing will remove it. Sandpaper is used also occasionally on the bottom of kettles and to clean aluminum skillets.

As soon as the children were old enough they were given their dishes and spoons to carry to the kitchen. Then they came back for their drinking cups. Once in a long while a dish was broken, but dishes are cheap and meanwhile the children were learning to be helpful.

Because she wanted to write and still keep house and make a home, this experimenter has studied everything she has done to see if she could simplify it and still keep up a proper standard of living.

This is not a regular boudoir slipper

But a house slipper made on a good fitting last of black kid with a 6/8 low wood heel. By mail to you, $2.75. Made in A, B, C, D, E widths. Brown kid to order, $3.25.

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Advertising is read with profit that can be measured in shopping time saved, in dollars and cents saved. No wasted time in fruitless search for those who go this way. It is the quickest way, and the straightest, to every market.

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Special colors and finish to order
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LOS ANGELES—CALIFORNIA
Interior Decorator and Furnisher

SHREDDED WHEAT

A NOURISHING BREAKFAST IN ITSELF TASTES GOOD AND IS GOOD

KVP PARCHMENT BOND
THE NEW WRITING PAPER
Good Enough for ANY Use — Not Too Good For EVERY Use.
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Ask Your Favorite Merchant
If He Can't Supply You, We Will — Post Paid.
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

"Morselles"
(chocolates in miniature)
NUTS — FRUITS — CHEWY CENTERS
Each piece with a rare, delicious flavor distinctively its own. "SO EASY TO EAT."
$1.25 A POUND POSTPAID
Made by HATTIE MORSE
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(Agents desired)

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BEST Quality Shelled Pecan Halves
2 POUNDS—DELIVERED—$2.00
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Your Orders Appreciated
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Made by the Nonmkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.

THE HOME FORUM

Of Celebrations

BEING a sentimentalist, it follows that I have a strong predilection for celebrations of all kinds. Parades and pageants are my great delight. A glamour attends them, and I behold as through a mist, more often than not with moistening eyes. Even the crudest of agricultural floats with its wilted sunflowers, cornstalks and sweet potato vines has power to thrill me. As for prancing white horses and resplendent drum majors, how shall I record my emotions?

It is needless to state that those cities and communities indulging in frequent spectacular exhibitions receive due homage from me. My geography takes heed of the emotional rather than the physical aspects; my list of favorites goes not by the alphabet but by the spirit. I needs must exult that the boundaries of my patria are expanding, that the mood of carnival waxes in the land. I rejoice over the increase of anniversaries, dedications, fairs, festivals, and the like as recorded in the daily press. The revival of May Day, the perpetuation of Mardi Gras and Hornika-Brinika—these are subjects of the keenest personal interest. Were I a queen, it is certain I would take a truly Elizabethan delight in royal progresses through my realm with festive courtiers attending. And had I been, perchance, a citizen of Hamelintown in Brunswick land I must have followed the Pied Piper, willy-nilly, with the children.

Frankly speaking, however, my concern is with the private and unofficial rather than with the public celebration, the former occurring with more frequency in my special sphere. I can count on our village for one community spectacle annually, and this is apt to be the sum of my indulgence. Enthusiast that I am, I don't go much abroad; when I do, I usually find the mechanics of the crowd a problem beyond the scope of my scholarship and stature. I can view a parade with the proper appreciation only from some high vantage window or balcony. When this is not available I am prone to view it vicariously through news reel or rotogravure section—and no ardor lost! In fact I can garner a most satisfactory ecstasy from pictorial or graphic reproduction, as I learn from Robert Graham's memorial painting, "Peace Celebration—Fifth Avenue."

That I do not attend except on the rarest occasions I will admit to be no indication of absent zeal. I shall welcome the next blossom festival—east, west or central—with a fervor approaching that of the most jubilant spectator present; I shall continue to hail gala days on Fifth Avenue or Broad Street scarcely less joyously than the gayest there, even making charitable allowance for the attending clutter of confetti and tape—no small concession on the part of a devotee of housewifely order. Neither will I admit the fact that I never participate and have no ambitions whatever in that direction, to be derogatory. My heart is there, as jubilant, as "gaily bedight," as any in the marching throng—and, incidentally, keeping in more perfect step than if delayed by laggard feet.

It occurs to me that I did participate just once in a celebration of a public nature—a political rally in the late days of that phenomenon. It came upon me very suddenly, out of a clear sky. Never having heard or dreamed of such a thing, I awoke one morning to find my familiar white dress—a made-over which I suspect was stirred by reminiscences of earlier and more thrilling campaigns, and much more a-tune to the occasion than I—plastered over with gold stars. There were little gold stars on my black ribbed cotton stockings, and on my black one-strap slippers—all having appeared miraculously in the hours of sleep. What, oh, what? I was sent to the schoolhouse as usual, but not to study. There I was given an ugly blue cap, adorned with a trifle of gold braid and having the names of the candidates printed in gold letters across the band. In this guise I was loaded into a four-horse wagon with similarly bedecked playmates, and so hauled off to town behind an equally miraculous martial band and a wagonload of resplendent young lady goddesses. Perhaps because there was no proper period of anticipation—oh, most essential to childhood!—there was no thrill. As a participator I was a failure. The candidates meant nothing to me. To this day I remember only the surprising way it overtook me. Had I awakened to find myself a full-fledged fifer, I could not have been more astonished.

I am, I trust, still susceptible to surprises and glitter. If I were to find my smock plastered with golden dreams some morning—Nevertheless I am quite willing to leave parading to others. It is for the unofficial celebrations that I keep the chief place in my heart. That the anniversaries, dedications and festivals of the home are no less important than municipal and national ones is my earnest conviction. I thrill to read of the London engraver of old, whose custom it was to fire off a cannon from his housetop on the completion of each masterpiece. Something like this I believe should attend our own undertakings, mark our peaks of achievements, be they ever so humble. Here, as I see it, lies the difference between living and existing.

If we have no rare prints or paintings to herald to the world, nor even so much as a book in this day of ubiquitous authorship, we are not thereby debarred from all rejoicing. There is perhaps a quilt or a bird-box or a pie that we may usher into existence with befitting festivity. In lieu of cannon which are rather more preferable in retrospect than in fact, there are numerous musical instruments of celebration. A fife is admirably fitted to carry the glad tidings; a tin whistle need not be scorned, nor even a saw or a comb. Whether or not instruments are available, a vocal triumphalis is always most appropriate. There are, for those who desire them, flowers and candles to add further grace to the occasion. For some feasting may be the chosen mode of expression, for others dancing, skipping. It is a poor craftsman who sends forth his work with apathy and indifference; a poorer still who finds no cause for celebration. Those festivals that I hold to be the highest, the most significant, the most essential of all are the ones apparently without rhyme or reason. It is the unfinished engraving or book that needs the welcoming acclaim more than the perfected masterpiece. It is the gray and lonely day that calls most loudly for a memorial to friendship and sunshine. It is the festivity before the fact that reveals the true worth of the celebrant. To come rejoicing—not because of the sheaves but for rejoicing's sake—therein the virtue lies.

F. H.

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Sonnet

(For Winter)

Now is there joy for every faded thing,
Since Winter rides again and has his way;
While birds that linger on the branch to sing
Sound forth a message to returning May;
Fog settling whitely from grim Winter's gown
Is but another reason to rejoice—
Though now he seems to wear fair Summer's crown
She stills not yet the haunting of her voice;
And courage folds us close with hearts held high;
No more we feel the falling snow and sleet;
It binds us to a never-failing sky—
With this assurance each day we repeat:
"We thank Thee for the multi-varied traces
That beauty leaves for us in hidden places."

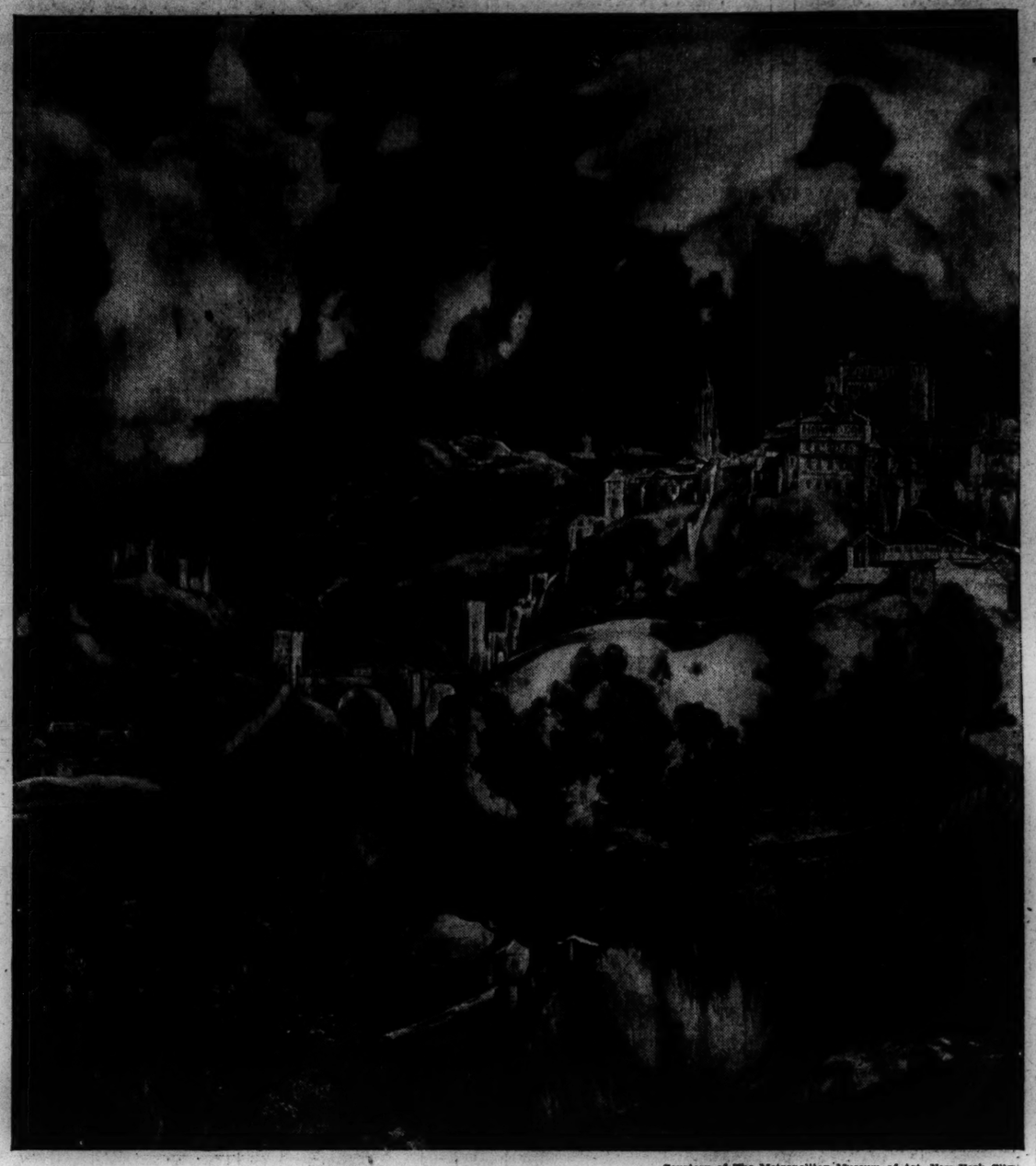
JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Sunrise Song

"Where are you going, Quonab?" he asked one morning, as he saw the Indian rise at dawn and go forth with his song drum, after warming it at the fire. He pointed up to the rock, and for the first time Rolf heard the chant for the sunrise. Later he heard the Indian's song for "Good Hunting," and another for "When His Heart Was Bad." They were prayers of praise, all addressed to the Great Spirit, or the Great Father, and it gave Rolf an entirely new idea of the red man, and a startling light on himself. Here was the Indian, whom no one considered anything but a hopeless pagan, praying to God for guidance at each step in life, while he himself, supposed to be a Christian, had not prayed regularly for months—was in danger of forgetting how.

Yet there was one religious observance that Rolf never forgot—that was to keep the Sabbath, and on that day each week he did occasionally say a little prayer his mother had taught him. He avoided being seen at such times and did not speak of kindred doings. Whereas Quonab neither hid nor advertised his religious practices, and it was only after many Sundays had gone that Quonab remarked:

"Does your God come only one day of the week? Does He sneak in after dark? Why is He ashamed that you only whisper Him? Mine is here all the time. I can always reach Him with my song; all days are my Sunday."—From "Rolf In The Woods" by ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.



Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

View of Toledo. From a Painting by El Greco

What of the Moon?

Why is it that at least once in their infant days most men have howled for the moon? We have all peered through the nursery bars and sniffed more or less resignedly in the hour when it first dawned upon us that that lovely light, hung up it seemed but a hand's grasp away, was far beyond our reach. Perhaps all unconsciously, and even at that early stage in our careers, it symbolized, as it has always done, light triumphant over darkness, order above chaos, hope that knows no wavering nor dismay. Sweet moon! With what tender effulgence she blesses the square of the nursery window!

In all her phases she goes in beauty. After the sable season that follows on her last quarter, comes an hour when the poplars under the dark sky grow curiously distinct, when out of the impalpable reaches floats the slender barque of the new moon upon her maiden voyage. How delicately she evades the shoals of the tangled branches, how bravely rides the cloud waves that pile about her prow, how adventurously she launches out toward the uncharted distance of the heavenly seas—beloved little boat. There is a feeling of spring abroad with the first shining thread of her gold, in which the heart puts forth new blossoms and the shut buds of thought open toward flower and fruit. Blow the wind never so shrewishly, beat the cold rain under the dripping boughs, crowd in the huddle of roofs as if to keep out the gracious face of the night, stretch out the empty miles over moorland and common—wherever our path may lie, we, who have looked upon that argent loveliness, walk in a secret April.

Though, rocked to anchor in the wide-flung harbor of some mighty tree, or crowning the brow of the hill, the youthful moon has given us pause, in no place have we so leaned on beauty as when, beside some river reaches, we have gazed down at the glimmering horn about which the blade-straight rushes keep their sentinel watch. Calmly the moon of heaven looks down; sweetly the moon of waters gazes up, radiant each with reflected light, wind and cloud as remote from that as wind and cloud from this. The scent of wild iris drifts across the stream, the ripples lap at the grassy edge, just beneath the surface, some fish floats, star-engemmed. Often in such time we have remembered Florence Converse and her young dreamer, "And as I lay and leaned and looked into the water, there befell me a strange wonder of enchantment."

If the crescent moon be the symbol for us of a spring perpetually renewed, the moon at her full brings in eternal summer. The glories of the autumn skies we have known and awaited; watched the unhurried loveliness gather about piled sheaf and standing corn, slip like water between green leaves, eddy with a small flood of light upon smooth round apples, bathe hillside and corrie in warm pale gold. We have known no less the splendor of the winter night, when the white argosy, afloat upon empurpled deeps, rides upon the rim of the hill, and "takes the wind with beauty." Then every twig is sharply etched, every base and lofty crown set about with a nimbus, every hollow filled to the brim with light. White and cold and ineffably pure the roads lead out across meadow and moor, halting at last beside some frosty pool bestarred, or, turning on a sudden bend; and there

"the level lake and the long glories of the winter moon."

But it is of summer most persistently that the full moon tells. Even above the snow, that shining presence brings in a fugitive honeysuckle scent, the breath of brier. He that has known some English meadow, "clear shining after rain," some quiet hamlet deep in beeches or dropped in a hollow of the hills, some river turned seaward,—known and companioned them through the long light hours of the June nights—has them for all time laid up in his heart, to be revealed as far as the world's end at the rising of the moon. How still and bright, how sweetly fragrant those warm luminous hours between sundown and dawn when wakeful sheep browse the pale grasses on noiseless feet, and the nightingale warbles once and again those low liquid notes that prelude his full song. Then it is that the white campion raises its own pale globe in the hedgerow, and the soft gray mouse, silvered over, slips the width of the lane, his shadow gliding delicately beside him as he goes. Then it is that the glow-worm lifts his small lamp among the clover and scabious at the stream's edge, then that the moth hangs flower-like in the sweet air, then that the honied grasses, bent under their own weight, lean over the mirror of the footpath to see reflected thereon each its own gentle wraith.

And on summer eves of mist and rain all the world goes softly, clad in silver, for the moon's sake. Virgin seas, under the glimmering veil of dusk, lean up to heaven. The little hidden streams are silver too, and the dewponds under the full orb. How should such beauty end? Into the heart of each of us it has passed as a radiant peace.

Perhaps some day someone will write of the moon's place in literature.

Wild Pastures

My black flocks wander on the bitter salt marshes:
In the mist they feed and drink;
They pick at the sea-holly and the rough plants and grasses
At the harsh water's brink.

My white flocks stray about the landward meadows;
Their fleeces shine;
With lowered heads they feed on the tender herbs and grasses,
Tasting their honey-wine.

But my horned sheep spring and go upon the mountains,
Lifting their heads to the wind;
Out on the crags they stand; they drink of the running water,
In the way of their kind.

—GRACE RHYS, in "A Book of Grace. Essays and Poems."

SINCE the sixteenth century, Toledo has been considered beautiful material for the artist's brush, for at that time El Greco painted his "View of Toledo." Although a Greek by birth, who perhaps studied in Italy with Titian, this artist so thoroughly identified himself with Spain that we think of him as belonging to the Spanish School of Art. To those familiar with El Greco's figure paintings of religious subjects, and his portraits, this canvas has unusual interest for it is one of the rare examples of his landscape painting.

Unlike the contemporary Spanish artists who pictured that country bathed in dark orange sunlight, El Greco had a somber sense of Toledo. With huge midnight-blue storm clouds gathering menacingly above the city, the buildings are dwarfed, and appear as a fragile necklace encircling the hill. The blue of the clouds is reflected in a stream in the foreground. Cool greens and pearly grays play throughout the rest of the canvas and intensify the dramatic emotional quality of this most unusual picture.

New Saga of Olaf

It would be interesting to know if a name so reminiscent of the days of the Vikings first decided Olaf, in his days of kittenhood, to become a mariner, or whether something fine and fearless in the blue eyes lifted to meet the gaze of a sailor, earned for him so high-sounding a title and won for him an immediate place on board ship. At all events Olaf went to sea and held a warm place in the hearts aboard the Sud Americano.

He probably trotted many miles in the course of a day at various friendly heels, probably shared many a watch, and weathered many a "capful." A cat of parts, this Olaf, and one worthy his Odyssey. This must have been so in the light of later events, for there came a day when he sniffed the breeze at too high an elevation, or else walked the deck rail with too lofty a disregard for the laws of gravitation. A sudden cry of alarm was raised, "Cat overboard." A small furry face was lifted manfully above the waves. "Olaf!" Bells were rung, orders flashed, able seamen ran to the lifeboat, the chief officer flung down the pen on his letter home and headed the rescue party. Two pointed ears straining from the roar of waters about them doubtless heard the sweet commotion and a thumping little heart grew quiet. All would be well. Olaf had heard that cry o'nights too often to doubt it now.

And this is all true, being authorized news. The Times published it abroad for all to rejoice at, that the family puss might be even dearer because of the Saga of Olaf. Here it is, that story, just as that paper printed it:

CAT OVERBOARD
LINER STOPPED IN MID-ATLANTIC

New York, Saturday

The new seventeen thousand-ton Atlantic liner Sud Americano was stopped in mid-ocean last week to save Olaf, one of the ship's cats, when he fell overboard. The rescue was effected by the chief officer and six able seamen in a lifeboat. The rescue party stated that, in spite of heavy seas, Olaf was swimming courageously.

The R. F. D. Carrier

Elmer is due at our house any time between one and three; and, though we often find fault with it, the latitude has its own charm. Our eagerness is augmented by being sometimes surprised and sometimes kept waiting a little. . . .

The proper method is demonstrated by our neighbors all down the road, as far as the eye can see; and the observation of it is a stiff training in patience and self-control. Fortunately, a merciful hill limits the scope of our discipline to four boxes. At each of them, Elmer draws up with a flourish; for they are convenient symbols and may as well be treated with at least a pretense of recognition. But they perform no active function; that is all monopolized by the waiting householder. Into his hands the mail is delivered; from his hand his own contribution to the next outgoing mail is received; then his friendly eyes are consulted and Elmer leans back in his seat and addresses himself to conversation. Sometimes the whole family gathers; sometimes chance passers by stop and join in; often Elmer gets out. . . . He has a versatile resourcefulness, and his good-nature is unbounded. Quite sure am I that nobody in our valley does so many big and little unremembered acts of kindness. . . . Meantime, the mail waits: fifteen minutes, half an hour, an hour, as long as necessary.

Now, I affirm, this is quite as it should be. . . . The humanness of the method of our letters' delivery is the element which we most applaud; and if Elmer did not take time to cultivate the friendly relations between himself and his clients, the daily transaction would soon degenerate into the mechanical dullness which we so deplore in the city. But sometimes, being human ourselves, we are false to our finer intelligence and grow impatient.

I remember well one day when I thus fell from the grace of sympathetic wisdom. . . . I probably had an inflated sense of the possible importance of my lingering letters. At any rate, I hung over the fence, watching Elmer's delays, until I worked myself into a ridiculous state of protest.

"Outrageous!" I went so far as to exclaim, quite in the urban manner. "Official business should not be conducted in such a random fashion. I wonder that we put up with it."

Finally, I swept out of the gate and down the road to our next-door neighbor's box, where Elmer had been at a standstill for twenty minutes.

"Elmer," I said coldly, "I have been waiting for half an hour. Will you kindly give me my mail?"

Elmer's conduct was admirable. He looked startled, as did all the little group of people, with whom I am generally on the best and mildest of terms; but he did not defend himself, nor did he smile as he promptly produced from his bag and handed over to me my so highly important consignment of mail, consisting of one circular. This document I made shift to receive as if it were a communication from the White House, and retired with it, very stately. But I have not yet heard the last of the matter in my family.—ZEPHINE HUMPHREY, in "The Beloved Community."

Fruits of Obedience

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANKIND seems prone to look upon obedience as an evidence of weakness, an acknowledgment of subservience to, or domination by, others. Hence we hear, for example, of people who join in a crusade for what they call "personal rights," by urging disobedience to the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors. We are told also of otherwise law-abiding citizens who violate certain other laws, such as income tax laws, game laws, automobile traffic and parking regulations. And because one may see disobedience to federal or state laws, and city ordinances, without quick punishment following of a kind that human justice provides, may there not come at times a temptation to believe that there is no great harm in disobedience?

But if there were no greater punishment for disobedience than merely to deprive the offender of the rewards of obedience, one would be paying a severe penalty for one's errors. Prominently listed in the definitions of obedience in Webster's Collegiate Dictionary we find the words "rule; dominion." How true it is that obedience enables one to rule over, or have dominion over, the evils against which the law or rule is designed to protect! He who is obedient to the prohibition laws, for instance, has dominion over the evils of strong drink.

There are not only the immediate rewards of protection from harm, and freedom from the penalties of transgression, which come through observance of law. There is the further reward which is implied in the statement of the Master, in his parable of the talents: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy lord."

Who can doubt that, generally speaking, those who are occupying the highest positions of authority today in practically all worthy activities are they who chose to obey the laws, rules, and instructions which enabled them to meet satisfactorily the first simple responsibilities which they faced? And, conversely, how many who have not yet experienced much success can attribute their unsatisfactory condition, in some measure at least, to their unwillingness to work in accordance with the rules provided, or to heed the instructions of those better informed? Jesus recognized this obdurate tendency of wrongdoers when he said, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!"

Jesus had learned early to respect the wise men of his time, as indicated by the fact that we hear of him in the temple at the age of twelve, "sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions." Later we are told of his paying tribute money and on another occasion saying, "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

Above all, Jesus was obedient to God. With that remarkable ability which enabled her not only to discern the errors of mortal reasoning, but to elucidate the teachings of the Master, Mrs. Eddy wrote (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 17): "Jesus said, 'If ye love me, keep my commandments.' He knew that obedience is the test of love; that one gladly obeys when obedience gives him happiness. Selfishly, or otherwise, all are ready to seek and obey what they love. When mortals learn to love aright; when they learn that man's highest happiness, that which has most of heaven in it, is in blessing others, and self-immolation—they will obey both the old and the new commandment, and receive the reward of obedience."

Peace, happiness, healthfulness, prosperity, and an ever enlarging love for God and their fellow men are some of the rewards of obedience that are being received by an ever increasing number of people who, through the study and application of Christian Science, are daily learning how better to obey the laws of God and the laws of their land.

So that we may discriminate rightly as to the fruits of obedience that we shall gather, "whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness,"—to use Paul's words—we would do well to heed the words of Mrs. Eddy, "The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Pref. p. vii). That Christian Science is enabling men to know God aright is evidenced by the testimonies of healings from sin, sickness, and sorrow that are given by highly respected people every Wednesday night in Christian Science churches all over the world. "Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

Morning Prayer

Hold Thou my hand in Thy sure hand, and trace,
(As mothers guide some eager infant pen),
Just what Thou wilt, who knowest best what I
Have skill to learn. And should I fretful, cry,
"Write hate and pride and power," ah, Father, then
With firmer clasp my errant fingers press,
And let me write, "love, service, gentleness,"
Who need but turn my head to see Thy face.

DOROTHY THODY.

Chinese Floral Rug Designs

Among the Chinese, a race of great horticultural ability, botanical products command great respect and attention. It is to be expected that their rugs show many floral motives; in fact, it is surprising there are not more, when the many species indigenous to China are recalled. The few which occur most frequently in rugs are those to which some special meaning has become attached, though other designs are by no means absent. Contrary to Arabic-Persian custom, Chinese botanical designs are attempts at accurate reproduction, rather than conventionalization, with the result that most species are self-proclaimed.

One of the most frequently encountered floral designs is that typifying the four seasons. The flowers used are not always the same, but the arrangement is similar, regardless of the species employed. Spring is symbolized by the peach blossom, the Chinese tree of life, or by the plum or prune blossom, which also implies the beautiful. Summer is depicted by the famous lotus flower, and seldom another. Fall is invariably suggested by the chrysanthemum, the flower of longevity. Winter is expressed by the narcissus, the plum, prune, or the bamboo, depending upon the arrangement; the last named also suggests permanence, through the hardness of its wood.

The orchid, though appearing in many rugs, has no particular significance; it is copied from old porcelains and paintings. In spite of its lack of symbolic meaning, the orchid is quite the favorite flower where fragrance is preferred. For this reason it, together with the prune, bamboo, lotus and chrysanthemum, often appears in the design known as "favorite flowers."

Of the outstanding flowers in Chinese folk-lore, the lotus and the peony are the most prominent. These are so thoroughly associated with the life of the people, as beautiful blossoms, and as food, that it is not surprising these flowers should predominate in the decorative art, including carpets. These are the only flowers which are conventionalized to any extent; the petals, or any other portion, may be the only clue to the design. Very frequently, these are not in their natural colors, when conventionalized. The lotus flower has a particular significance, as it has a distinct religious association, many deities being shown as floating or seated upon lotus leaves. As a result, it not infrequently happens that lotus petals may resemble clouds, or other heavenly attributes. The symbolism of the lotus is too involved to be expressed in any one phrase; the peony implies wealth and official respectability.

The peach is the favorite decorative fruit of the people, as it is the fruit of their tree of life, so often seen in their artistic pieces. . . .

Associated with the floral designs, less than one might expect, are found vases, often with old mottoes inscribed thereon. These have the symbolism of peace, through similarity of word tones, peculiar to the Chinese language.—GORDON B. LEECH, in "Chinese Rugs."

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SKYSCRAPER COLLEGE NEAR COMPLETION

40-Story University of Pittsburgh Building Opens New Avenue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A departure in collegiate architecture is seen in the new 40-story University of Pittsburgh building nearing completion here.

The structure was designed by Charles Z. Klauder, Philadelphia architect. For his design he received the highest award at the International Pan-American Congress. Further honorable citation was also accorded him for his work at a convention held in connection with the Olympic games in 1928.

Sixteen elevators will be installed to carry students to and from classes, lectures and other scholastic activities.

Five hundred and fifty carloads of limestone were used in the exterior walls of the new building. Structural steel construction required 10,000 tons of steel. The total floor area is more than 13 acres.

A feature of the building is the great commons room on the first floor with a ceiling height of 90 feet. It will be a gathering place for students where they may entertain distinguished guests, conduct discussions, listen to recitals or discuss other subjects incident to student life.

The lower floors will be taken up mainly with class rooms and lecture rooms. Special rooms for religious activities, social activities and student recreation, in addition to undergraduate laboratories, graduate research laboratories and various university offices will be contained in the upper floors. A chapel and other structures will be built on the university premises around the base of the new building.

SOVIET PLAN CHALLENGES AMERICANS

(Continued from Page 1)

solini has done, or what the people of China or India have done."

Dr. Hopper in his preceding lectures defined in general terms the fundamental forces of Russia, and the driving energy of a people recently unshackled from serfdom. "The energy of the Russian people, pent up for centuries, might have taken any one of three directions. It might have found outlet in a foreign war as did the French Revolution, it might have expended itself in civil war, or it might have been harnessed to hard work. Russia chose the latter.

"To my mind the whole world needs vision. In the world are 2,000,000,000 people, who have trebled their numbers in a century and a quarter. The friction between nations has become extremely acute since the war, because of unequal distribution of the sources of economic power. Some states are saturate and desire to preserve the status quo, which involves privileges derived from economic power acquired in other days. Other states, previously backward, have been emulating the favored states, and have begun to grasp for more economic power, which they can obtain chiefly at the cost of states already entrenched.

Production Far Ahead

"Into this formula of advanced and backward nations we can fit the present economic crisis, the first in history to shake the entire world at one and the same time. The general cause is excessive productive power. It is estimated that the world's capacity to produce is 50 per cent greater than the world's effective consumer demand. The picture shows a world of advanced nations, weighted down with goods for which there is no market.

"Hence the shutdown of over-expanded industrial plant, and unemployment. It likewise shows that the backward nations lack purchasing power, and that they themselves have been feverishly building industrial plants to supply their own needs. The spread of industrialism is thus the prime cause of world distress. Into this picture there comes a new nation, equipped with a new system and a potential productive power which is immeasurable. This is the impact of socialism on a world already saturate with grain, cotton, and manufactured goods. It means that socialism, after a century in the nebulous region of doctrine, has finally entered the realities of big business.

"The issue is clearly drawn. The constitution of the Soviet Union opens with the statement that the world is now divided into two camps, the camp of capitalism and the camp of socialism. These two camps are diametrically opposed to each other in political, economic, and social principles. When two opposite forces line up against each other, and both want the same thing, conflict must result. That such a conflict is only a matter of time is the conviction of Moscow, and of students who have made anything like a profound study of the temper of the forces at work in Russia.

"The dominant world issue at present takes the form of a struggle for economic power."

Meaning to Americans

Turning to the United States Dr. Hopper said: "What can all this mean to us as Americans? We, too, have our problems of adjustment to the machine age. What can we learn from Russia? We are preëminently a middle-class nation, with a more even distribution of wealth than any other country.

"I believe the average man would fasten on one distinct advantage which we could establish in our own country, and that is sufficient state planning, based on private property, to permit coördination of production and consumption, the lack of which has produced the present world crisis. Mere information about pending overproduction does not bring results, as evidenced by the warnings to cotton growers in the South. Each farmer depends on his neighbors to curtail production, while he grows all the soil will yield.

"We must have some measure of planning to overcome the technological unemployment, and to give the highest possible wage to labor, along with security of employment, and provision for retirement. The ruthless competition of laissez faire must be curbed. We must realize, sooner or later, that we cannot retain our grip on both ends of the horn of plenty; we cannot keep the gold coming to our shores when there is no loose gold. Nor can we force debtor nations to pay us principal and interest on the outstanding $16,000,000,000 and at the same time buy our wares.

Careful Planning Needed

"The only remedy I can see is centralised planning with the minimum infringement on private initiative. We are entering an era of intense competition with a closed and controlled economic system. To rely on laissez faire would be like matching an army of scattered volunteers against a professional army able to concentrate and smash the volunteers in one position after another."

Dr. Hopper outlined steps already taken in the United States along lines of centralization and coöperation in regard to banking, transportation, utilities and communication, but said production and consumption remained unbalanced and the uncertainty of employment opens the door to Moscow's propaganda. He continued:

"If we are to meet that Socialist competition, we must ascertain how much centralized planning we can allow without undue sacrifice of the individual initiative which built America. We already have the framework, the rest of the building could easily be constructed.

"Long-range vision is what we need in America. To plunge into decisions regarding the Soviets, under the propulsion of commercial fears, would reflect small renown on our political wisdom. Suppose we do bar Soviet trade; Germany and Italy are eager to make the desired machines necessary to modern Russia. Nor do I see how deportation of alien Communists would accomplish anything beyond removing a small percentage of the active agents of Communism.

Coöperation Essential

"We can meet this Socialist competition on our home grounds. If necessary, we can use protective measures as well as the Soviets. Moreover, American industrial technique in general lines is the most advanced of the world. The native ingenuity of our people has in no wise diminished, but the test is not at home. America must sell abroad. In that we have no choice."

After reviewing the situation in the Orient in which Russia is assuming a powerful rôle, Dr. Hopper concluded: "The machine age has introduced a whole series of new situations to which our old categories do not apply, and the relations between public authority to property and of man to the machine are still open questions.

"In this world issue, America has a particular rôle. We showed the way in industrialization. By reason of our position we are favored to work out a compromise between individualism and collectivism. The next stage of human development cannot possibly retain laissez faire economics. It must be an age of coöperation, new capitalism, balance, order and discipline. This is America's problem."

The Little Red Schoolhouse Grows Up

Charles Z. Klauder, Architect

NEW BUILDING OF UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

AIR-CONDITIONING of passenger trains, while not a subject to intrigue casual travelers at this season of the year, is receiving careful attention in anticipation of summer travel. Last year, two railroads introduced "iced" dining-cars, these being the Sante Fe and the Baltimore & Ohio. The cost of the cooling device, and the weight of the motors which operated it, were regarded as seriously militating against wider use of this feature. The latter railroad also undertook to cool its sleepers while parked at Mount Royal Station, Baltimore, through drawing air through an ice-box and thence into the cars.

It is the writer's opinion that through having cool trains in summer, more than almost any other factor, the railroads can continue to hold their own against other agencies of transport, for this phase is a predominant one in the choice of various means of travel—bus, private motor, air or water, as against railroad.

The latest step in this direction is an extension of the cooling device on Baltimore & Ohio diners to include the entire Columbian train, between New York and Washington, including coaches, parlor and observation cars. Each car has a separate system, which changes the air every two minutes.

Train-Speeds

A comprehensive schedule of train-speeds has been compiled by Harold E. Lobdell, in the Technology Review, which lists all fast runs of more than 200 miles between terminals. He shows that the trains recently reported in this column are among the fastest on the continent, including the Canadian Nationals' International Limited; the New York Central's Empire State and Southwestern Limited and the Pennsylvania's Congressional.

Newspapers on Air-Line

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are to be carried on additional airplanes of the National Air Transport, as a result of a request by Glenn G. Jury, general passenger agent. Following the inauguratfon of this feature in planes of the Strout Air Lines—now a part of the N. A. T.—the air company decided that this newspaper should be carried in other lines operating from Newark westward; also, from Cleveland, Kansas City and Dallas, in addition to the present air routes of this company between Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago in which copies of the paper have been carried for several months.

Indian Chief Visits East

Chief Max Big Man, of the Crow Indian tribe of Montana, is visiting various eastern cities on behalf of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near whose lines his reservation, and the old home of the Crow nation, is located. Following the exhibition of objects of Indian handicraft, in addition to a small tepee on the east balcony of the Grand Central terminal in New York, he will go to Boston and other eastern cities.

Speaking fluent English, despite an education equivalent only to a grammar school course, the chief is not only affable and anxious to explain his various pieces of equipment to visitors, but possesses an inherent courtesy and dignity which enables him to receive visitors of all ranks with a graciousness not always associated with Indians.

Spanish Time-Table

The Burlington route regards his tour as educational, rather than promotional, in that it affords an opportunity for numerous school children in organized parties to gain a perspective of the scenes and objects which are a part of their current curriculum.

The New York Central Lines have issued a time-table in Spanish, for distribution in Mexico, inviting Mexicans to visit Niagara Falls and other American points of interest. The folder is entitled, "Un Saludo a Nuestros Vecinos," or "A Gateway to Our Neighbors."

In the preface the railroad extends its congratulations to Mexico on the commercial development proceeding so rapidly south of the border, while the booklet itself is illustrated with scenes in American cities as well as of scenic points.

Switching Praised

From a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship comes a letter commending the switching of a night train by the Northern Pacific Railway, in which the absence of bumping, freedom from ringing of the locomotive bell, or loud talking about the exterior of the cars, was so marked that he sought to compliment the railroad on this performance. The train in question is the night Portland-Seattle train and the incident reported occurred in setting out the sleeper at Tacoma, which point is reached about 5 a. m.

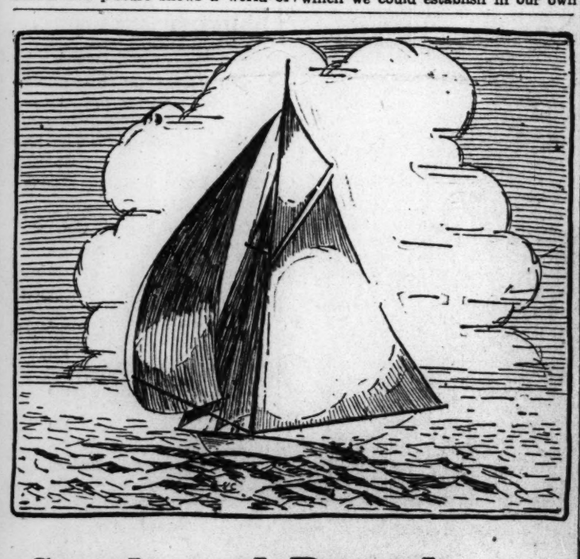
Railroads in various parts of the United States and Canada have sought consistently to attain smooth train-handling and silence in switching cars in and out of trains, and both managements and the employees immediately interested are evincing a keen interest in any public approbation of their efforts to achieve success in this respect.

Of Interest to Travelers

The heaviest regularly scheduled passenger train is apparently the Biscayne, of the Florida East Coast Railway, which leaves Miami with a club car and 15 sleepers daily, one day a week carrying 16 sleepers. These sleepers are for numerous midwestern cities and move on several different trains north of Jacksonville. The train makes the 366 miles between these two points in 9½ hours. Several other heavy trains are operated by this road, a singular situation obtaining in that some night trains carry observation cars, while a heavy day train, the Gulf Stream, leaving Miami at noon, has neither club nor observation cars.

$500,000 FOR YALE SCHOLARS

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—Binghamton estate valued at $500,000 has been willed to Yale University to be used as a scholarship endowment fund for "worthy" students. Miss Elizabeth Evans made the gift.



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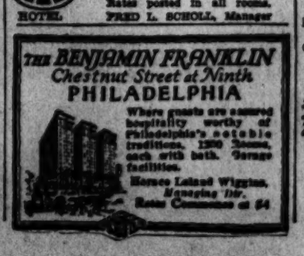

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BRISK UPWARD MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Session Marks Resumption of Advance After One-Day Interruption

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Stocks closed with a firm tone today. Trading was featured by the resumption of bullish activity in numerous pool stocks, with the more stable shares rallying moderately.

Auburn Auto soared 8, and there were gains of 2 to 3 in Coca Cola, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Underwood Elliott Fisher, Diamond Match, International Match, Columbian Carbon, Caterpillar Tractor and Worthington Pump.

U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, American Can, Atchison and Westinghouse closed about a point higher. Sales approximated 1,600,000 shares.

The list appeared to be governed largely by internal conditions, for news developments were not of an impelling character.

The further reduction in brokers' loans, while amounting to only $18,000,000, was of course a good omen, as indicating no letup in the strengthening of fundamental market conditions. This makes the eighteenth decline in nineteen weeks, in which period the sum of $1,506,000,000 had been lopped off the total, leaving only $1,716,000,000 in this category of loans, which is approximately the level of November, 1924, when the 1924-1929 bull market was only a few months old.

Deflation Is Thorough

In view of the huge increase in the volume of listed securities since 1924, the current level of loans indicates a condition of deflation much more thorough than then existed.

Report that one of the larger French banks was planning participation in a loan to Germany was regarded in Wall Street as highly constructive, for France has for some time been planning the development of an international capital market in Paris, as a means of utilizing her excessive store of gold and alleviating the ill effects of this concentration of monetary metal. Thus far, however, little has been done save the arrangement of loans to some of the smaller countries in Central Europe, known as France's political allies.

International bankers, of course, hope to see Wall Street resume its activity as a leading world capital market, but last autumn's collapse of foreign bond prices has made investors wary.

In the meantime, the glutting of the money market continues. Despite the month-end credit and currency requirements, the Federal Reserve was able to withdraw a little of its outstanding credit in the last week.

Bankers' acceptance rate were cut ⅛ of 1 per cent again today, making reduction of ⅜ of 1 per cent since the first of the year, and recording new lows in the history of the dollar acceptance market. For short maturities, the new rates are 1⅝ to 1¼ per cent. Other credit rates were unchanged.

Bonds Have Firm Tone

Small fractional advances throughout the investment list gave the bond market a firm appearance today.

The volume of business showed some improvement and on the whole the performance of the market attested to the opinion of traders that investors, both corporate and individuals, have recovered from the uncertainty induced by agitation for paying a huge sum to World War veterans.

The banking world was convinced that the decline in United States Governments and the sympathetic reaction in other domestic bonds was due solely to heightened liquidation. The recovery this week has confirmed this view, and incidentally has proven how quickly sentiment can swing investors from the long to the short side of the market and back again.

With confidence bolstered, Governments have recovered vigorously, and traders say some of the buying originates from the same sources that liquidated last week. Trading in the group was less active today, but prices moved higher although gains were not as large as in recent sessions. High-grade rails and utilities advanced ¼ or ½ of a point.

Money market conditions were very favorable, and the day brought a further reduction in bankers' acceptance rates in an effort to attract more bills. Yields on short-term investments are gradually being reduced to a point where bank funds should flow at a faster rate into long-term investments offering a larger return, such as bonds.

As was anticipated, the week's new financing was the smallest of the year, amounting to only $21,325,000, compared with $201,064,000 in the last week in January. Announcement was made in Washington that New York Central had requested permission to issue $75,000,000 4½ per cent mortgage bonds, largely as a refunding operation, and it was disclosed here that New York City contemplates financing amounting to $180,000,000 in 1931.

DIVIDENDS

Newport Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 21. This places the issue on a $1 basis, compared with $2 previously.

East Butte Copper Mining Company declared a dividend of $2 a share in liquidation, payable March 4 to stock of record Feb. 16.

Neild Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Feb. 16, to stock of record Feb. 5.

May Department Stores Company declared a quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 16. This places the common on a $2.50 annual basis compared with $2 previously. The usual stock dividend of 1¼ per cent quarterly was discontinued.

Cabot Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Feb. 16 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Byron Jackson declared the quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common, placing the stock on a 50 cents annual basis, compared with $1 previously. The dividend is payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 16.

Imperial Oil Limited declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½c, payable March 2, to stock of record Feb. 14.

Atlas Powder Company declared a dividend of $1 a share on the no par value common capital stock, payable in cash March 10, 1931 to stock of record Feb. 27, 1931.

Page Hersey, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

BANK CLEARINGS DROP

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $8,153,619,000, a decrease of 25.4 per cent from a year ago. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 21.0 per cent.

BOND OFFERINGS SLUMP

Recent uncertainties in the bond market were reflected in the sharp decrease in the volume of new offerings this week. The total was $21,325,000, the smallest of the year, contrasted with $201,064,000 last week and $63,473,000 in the like period of 1930.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 6	Feb. 5
101½	100	7	Ab & Sir pf	300	100	100	100		
21½	16¼	1.00	Adams Ex	2100	20¼	19¼	20¼	19¾	
87	83½	8	Adams Ex pf	130	87	87	87	87	
8	5		Ahumada	400	¾	¾	¾	¾	
103¾	82½	3½	Air Reduc	2400	96½	93½	96	93	
9¾	7¾	.60	Airway El	2100	9¾	8¾	9¼	8¾	
1½	¼		Ajax Rubber	900	¾	¾	¾	¾	
9¼	7	.40	Alaska Jun	12800	9¼	9	9¼	9	
10⅝	7¾	1.00	Alleghany	1700	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝	
55	39¼	3¼	Alleghany pf	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	51½	
179½	153½	8t	Allied Chem	2100	159	157½	157½	156	
38¼	32½	3	Allis-Chal	2500	34⅝	33½	34	33½	
18¼	15	2	Al. Port Cem	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½	
21	17½	2	Amerada	200	18½	18½	18½	18½	
61	54½	3t	Am Bk Note	400	58⅝	56½	58⅝	..	
30½	20		Am Ag Ch of Del	100	23½	23½	23½	..	
4½	2	2.40	Am Brake	300	3½	3½	3½	..	
123½	118	7	Am Brake pf	30	121½	121½	121½	..	
11¼	8½		Am Br Bov	1200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝	
115¾	106½	4t	Am Can	13100	113¾	110½	111¾	111½	
38½	27	6	Am Car & F	100	32	32	32	30	
33	29⅞	3	Am Chain	100	33	33	33	33	
88	87	7	Am Chain pf	200	85	85	85	..	
43¾	38½	2t	Am Chicle	2400	43¾	43	43½	43	
10½	9	1.60t	Am Com Alc	400	10¾	9¾	9¾	9	
34¾	19	..	Am European	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	
35½	36¾	..	Am & FPw	12400	31½	30	30½	30¼	
84	74	6	Am & FP 6	300	80	79½	80	80½	
97½	85¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	94½	94½	94½	94¾	
100	98	..	Am & FP 7pf	400	98	97½	97¾	98	
10¼	7	..	Am Hawaii	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	
27½	23¾	3t	Am Ice	200	25½	25½	27½	25⅝	
1½	¾		Am La Fr	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
26½	20¼	2	Am Loco	900	24¼	23¾	24¼	23¾	
81	72¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	80	80	80	..	
5½	3½		Am Mach & Met	100	4	4	4	..	
19¾	16⅝	..	Am Metals	100	18	18	18	18½	
53½	50	3t	Am News	10	52	52	52	50	
39½	24¾	2t	Am Rolling	320	29½	24¾	25	32½	
97¼	94⅝	6	Am Roll Mill	5000	38	37½	37½	38	
81	80	5	Am P & L 6	100	97	97	97	97	
18⅜	11	1	Am P&L pf st	100	80½	80½	80½	..	
145	142	7	Am Radiat	2200	17½	17	17	17	
9½	7	..	Am Radiat pf	50	142½	142½	142½	142½	
100¾	93½	6	Am Repub	400	7	7	7	7¼	
100¾	93½	6	Am Smelt pf	400	100½	100	100	100	
64¾	57	6	Am Saf Raz	400	62½	62	60½	62¾	
34¾	27½	2t	Am Roll Mill	5000	38	37½	37½	38	
1	¾		Am Ship	300	1	1	1	..	
46½	40½	4	Am Smelt	2400	44¼	43¼	43¼	44½	
37	31½	..	Am Solvents	300	34¾	34	34	35	
9	6¾	..	Am Soly pf	200	8½	8½	8½	8	
39	37	2	Am Stores	100	39	39	39	39	
50¾	42¾	5	Am Sugar	300	48	47½	48	47½	
100¼	76¼	8	Am Tel & T	6500	189	187½	188	187½	
105	99	8	Am Type	100	96	96	96	..	
61⅝	53¾	3	Am Wat W	2500	59¼	57½	58½	58	
105	105	6	Am Wat W 6	100	102	102	102	..	
11⅞	8½	..	Am Wool	700	10¾	9¾	10	9½	
33	25	..	Am Wool pf	2400	32½	30½	32	30½	
34½	29¾	2½	Anaconda	5000	33½	32½	32½	32¾	
93	89¾	6.50	Anchor C pf	400	91	89¾	91	..	
16	13⅜	1	Andes Cop	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..	
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	400	17¼	17	17	17¼	
4½	3	..	Arm Ill A	700	3	3	3	3	
7¾	5	..	Arm Ill B	1200	2½	2½	2½	2	
7¾	5	..	Art Loom	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
27½	24½	4	Assoc Apparl	900	27	25½	26½	25¾	
25¾	22	2½	Asso Dry G	4100	25½	24½	25½	24½	
197¾	178½	10	Atchison	1500	195¾	192½	192½	194¼	
148½	102½	5	Atchison pf	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	105	
120	101	10t	Atl Coast L	100	116	116	116	..	
39	31	1	Atl G&WI	100	33	33	33	33¼	
22¾	18	1t	Atl Refin	400	20½	20½	20½	20⅝	
12	8¾	1t	Atlas Stores	200	10	10¾	11½	12	
131½	101½	4t	Auburn Auto	29200	152	143¼	149	143½	
4¾	3		Aviation	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	

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24½	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	1400	23⅝	23	23½	23	
94½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	20	93	92	93	92	
82	65½	7	Balt & O	2300	80¼	78½	78½	79⅝	
78	73¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	..	
13½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	1200	12¼	11½	12¼	12½	
69½	65	4	Beatrice	900	68⅝	67¾	68½	67½	
53	50	3	Beechnut	10	51½	51½	51½	51¾	
4	2¼	..	Belding H	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20¾	18⅞	1	Bendix	8200	20⅜	19¾	20½	19¾	
38⅛	32¼	2	Best & Co	1900	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	37½	
54½	45⅜	6	Beth Steel	3300	52¾	51⅜	52¼	51⅝	
129	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	132½	121¾	131¾	132½	
27¼	11½	1½	Blaw Knox	200	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	
20	16½	..	Bloom'dale	210	19½	19	19½	..	
29½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	2300	29½	27½	28½	27½	
11¼	..	..	Booth F 1pf	100	10	10	10	..	
70¼	67½	3t	Borden	6400	70¾	69¾	69¾	69⅝	
25¼	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	5200	24½	23¼	24½	23½	
19	16½	1½	Briggs	1600	18	16¾	17⅝	16⅝	
3¾	2	..	Brockway	300	3	3	3	..	
64⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	6700	64⅜	62½	63¼	62⅞	
9	8		Bklyn-Queen	200	9	9	9	..	
112⅜	103	5	Bklyn Un G	200	110	109	110	..	
12½	10¼	..	Bruns Balke	200	10¾	10½	10¾	..	
17½	14¼	1	Buevrus	100	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞	..	
30¼	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	30	30	30	30	
11¾	9	1	Budd Wheel	8600	11¾	10¾	11½	11¼	
17¾	11¾	1.60	Bullard	800	17¾	16½	17	16½	
15¾	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	400	14½	14½	14½	14½	
34	30	8	Burns Br A	100	30	30	30	..	
29⅜	21½	1	Burroughs	15900	29¾	26½	28¼	26	
28¼	23¼	2½	Bush Term	500	26	25½	26	25⅞	
104	100¾	7	Bush T deb	10	102	102	102	..	
15	12¾	..	Butterick	1800	15½	14¼	15⅜	14½	
48¼	37⅝	..	Byers	2700	46¾	44⅝	45½	45⅜	

—C—

1	⅝	..	Callahan	800	1	⅞	1	..	
14⅝	11¾	2	Campbell	400	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13	
9¾	8	..	Calu & Hecla	500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9	
34¾	28⅞	3	Canada Dry	3500	33½	32¾	33⅜	32⅝	
43	38½	2½	Can Pac	2600	42½	41¼	41¾	41⅝	
20¾	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	19⅜	19½	19½	..	
100	98	5	Caro C&O st	20	100	99	100	98	
95⅝	81¾	6	Case Thresh	11800	93½	91⅜	92½	92¼	
41¼	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	7900	41¾	39¾	41	39¼	
25	25		Cen Dbbs pf	30	25	25	25	25	
29¾	22¼	..	Celotex pf	50	26	26	26	..	
24⅞	20	1½	Cen Aguierre	400	22	21½	22	22	
4½	2½	..	Century Rib	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	
25¾	22	2	Cerro d P	1400	23	22½	23	23½	
4⅞	2¾	..	Cer-Teed	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾	
23½	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	1800	23½	22½	22⅞	22¾	
50¼	40	3	Ches Corp	200	47¼	47	47	47	
45	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	800	43½	43	43	43	
7½	6¼	..	Chi Gt West	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	
14⅝	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	500	13½	12½	12½	13½	
115	103	7	Chi & NW pf	200	114	114	114	114	
12½	9½	..	Chi Pneu	2900	11	10¾	10¾	9½	
30¼	23¾	3½	Chi Pneu pf	400	26⅞	25½	26⅞	28	
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	500	59	57	59	57	
100¾	94	7	Chi RI 7%	200	98	99	99	..	
11⅞	11	..	Chick Cot O	100	11⅝	11½	11⅝	..	
29	21½	2.40	Childs	400	28	28	28¾	27½	
18¼	13⅞	1	Chrysler	7100	16⅞	16½	16¾	16⅝	
80	77¼	6t	City Ice pf	2700	79⅞	79	79¼	79¼	
4	2¾	..	City Stores	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10	9½	..	Col Dec O	100	10	10	10	10	
158¾	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	6400	160¾	158¼	160¼	158½	
49	47	2½	Col Palm	600	49	47¾	47¾	..	
15	9	..	Collins&A	400	11	10¾	10¾	11	
27¾	21¾	1	Colo F&I	500	23¾	23¾	23¾	24	
37⅞	33¼	2t	Colum Gas	5200	37½	36½	36⅝	36⅝	
105¼	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf	200	105¼	105¼	105¼	105	
95	73½	6	Col Carbon	2700	94¼	90	92½	91½	
9¾	8¼	3	Col Graph	8700	9	8¼	8¾	8⅝	
20	18½	3	Com Cred	200	19¾	18½	18¾	18½	
83	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	83	83	83	83	
29¾	25	1.60t	Com Inv Tr	200	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28	
18⅞	15⅞	1	Com Sol	14400	18	17¼	17½	17¾	
4⅝	3	..	*Commwlth So	4900	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
96¾	91½	6	Commwlth 6 pf	400	96¾	96½	96¾	96½	
9	6¾	..	Congoleum	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
92½	82¼	4	*Con Gas	6600	92	90½	91¼	91¾	
104¼	102	5	Con Gas pf	600	104	103¾	103¾	103¾	
29¼	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	2500	27⅞	26½	26⅝	28¾	
3¾	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	800	3¼	3	3	3	
76½	67½	8	Cont Bak pf	200	76½	76½	76½	76	
52	47	2½	Cont Can	700	51⅜	51	51⅜	50⅞	
48	41	2.40	Cont Ins	300	47¾	47½	47¾	47	
31½	27⅜	..	Cont Motors	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3	
11⅜	9¼	..	Cont Oils	1800	10	9⅞	10	9⅞	
11⅝	8½	1	Cont Shares	200	9	9	9	9	
62¾	76½	3t	Corn Prod	1400	81¾	80⅞	80¾	81½	
11¾	8¼	..	Coty	500	11½	11½	11½	11⅝	
30¾	27	2t	Cream of Wheat	700	30¾	30	30¾	29⅞	
33	31	2.40	Crown Cork	400	35⅜	35	35⅜	34¾	
34½	29¾	2½	Anaconda	5000	33½	32½	32½	32⅝	
93	89¾	6.50	Anchor C pf	400	91	89¾	91	..	
16	13⅜	1	Andes Cop	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..	
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	400	17¼	17	17	17¼	
4½	3	..	Arm Ill A	700	3	3	3	3	
7¾	5	..	Arm Ill B	1200	2½	2½	2½	2	
7¾	5	..	Art Loom	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
27½	24½	4	Assoc Apparl	900	27	25½	26½	25¾	
25¾	22	2½	Asso Dry G	4100	25½	24½	25½	24½	
197¾	178½	10	Atchison	1500	195¾	192½	192½	194¼	
148½	102½	5	Atchison pf	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	105	
120	101	10t	Atl Coast L	100	116	116	116	..	
39	31	1	Atl G&WI	100	33	33	33	33¼	
22¾	18	1t	Atl Refin	400	20½	20½	20½	20⅝	
12	8¾	1t	Atlas Stores	200	10	10¾	11½	12	
131½	101½	4t	Auburn Auto	29200	152	143¼	149	143½	
4¾	3		Aviation	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	

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24½	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	1400	23⅝	23	23½	23	
94½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	20	93	92	93	92	
82	65½	7	Balt & O	2300	80¼	78½	78½	79⅝	
78	73¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	..	
13½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	1200	12¼	11½	12¼	12½	
69½	65	4	Beatrice	900	68⅝	67¾	68½	67½	
53	50	3	Beechnut	10	51½	51½	51½	51¾	
4	2¼	..	Belding H	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20¾	18⅞	1	Bendix	8200	20⅜	19¾	20½	19¾	
38⅛	32¼	2	Best & Co	1900	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	37½	
54½	45⅜	6	Beth Steel	3300	52¾	51⅜	52¼	51⅝	
129	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	132½	121¾	131¾	132½	
27¼	11½	1½	Blaw Knox	200	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	
20	16½	..	Bloom'dale	210	19½	19	19½	..	
29½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	2300	29½	27½	28½	27½	
11¼	..	..	Booth F 1pf	100	10	10	10	..	
70¼	67½	3t	Borden	6400	70¾	69¾	69¾	69⅝	
25¼	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	5200	24½	23¼	24½	23½	
19	16½	1½	Briggs	1600	18	16¾	17⅝	16⅝	
3¾	2	..	Brockway	300	3	3	3	..	
64⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	6700	64⅜	62½	63¼	62⅞	
9	8		Bklyn-Queen	200	9	9	9	..	
112⅜	103	5	Bklyn Un G	200	110	109	110	..	
12½	10¼	..	Bruns Balke	200	10¾	10½	10¾	..	
17½	14¼	1	Buevrus	100	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞	..	
30¼	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	30	30	30	30	
11¾	9	1	Budd Wheel	8600	11¾	10¾	11½	11¼	
17¾	11¾	1.60	Bullard	800	17¾	16½	17	16½	
15¾	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	400	14½	14½	14½	14½	
34	30	8	Burns Br A	100	30	30	30	..	
29⅜	21½	1	Burroughs	15900	29¾	26½	28¼	26	
28¼	23¼	2½	Bush Term	500	26	25½	26	25⅞	
104	100¾	7	Bush T deb	10	102	102	102	..	
15	12¾	..	Butterick	1800	15½	14¼	15⅜	14½	
48¼	37⅝	..	Byers	2700	46¾	44⅝	45½	45⅜	

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1	⅝	..	Callahan	800	1	⅞	1	..	
14⅝	11¾	2	Campbell	400	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13	
9¾	8	..	Calu & Hecla	500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9	
34¾	28⅞	3	Canada Dry	3500	33½	32¾	33⅜	32⅝	
43	38½	2½	Can Pac	2600	42½	41¼	41¾	41⅝	
20¾	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	19⅜	19½	19½	..	
100	98	5	Caro C&O st	20	100	99	100	98	
95⅝	81¾	6	Case Thresh	11800	93½	91⅜	92½	92¼	
41¼	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	7900	41¾	39¾	41	39¼	
25	25		Cen Dbbs pf	30	25	25	25	25	
29¾	22¼	..	Celotex pf	50	26	26	26	..	
24⅞	20	1½	Cen Aguierre	400	22	21½	22	22	
4½	2½	..	Century Rib	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	
25¾	22	2	Cerro d P	1400	23	22½	23	23½	
4⅞	2¾	..	Cer-Teed	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾	
23½	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	1800	23½	22½	22⅞	22¾	
50¼	40	3	Ches Corp	200	47¼	47	47	47	
45	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	800	43½	43	43	43	
7½	6¼	..	Chi Gt West	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	
14⅝	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	500	13½	12½	12½	13½	
115	103	7	Chi & NW pf	200	114	114	114	114	
12½	9½	..	Chi Pneu	2900	11	10¾	10¾	9½	
30¼	23¾	3½	Chi Pneu pf	400	26⅞	25½	26⅞	28	
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	500	59	57	59	57	
100¾	94	7	Chi RI 7%	200	98	99	99	..	
11⅞	11	..	Chick Cot O	100	11⅝	11½	11⅝	..	
29	21½	2.40	Childs	400	28	28	28¾	27½	
18¼	13⅞	1	Chrysler	7100	16⅞	16½	16¾	16⅝	
80	77¼	6t	City Ice pf	2700	79⅞	79	79¼	79¼	
4	2¾	..	City Stores	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10	9½	..	Col Dec O	100	10	10	10	10	
158¾	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	6400	160¾	158¼	160¼	158½	
49	47	2½	Col Palm	600	49	47¾	47¾	..	
15	9	..	Collins&A	400	11	10¾	10¾	11	
27¾	21¾	1	Colo F&I	500	23¾	23¾	23¾	24	
37⅞	33¼	2t	Colum Gas	5200	37½	36½	36⅝	36⅝	
105¼	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf	200	105¼	105¼	105¼	105	
95	73½	6	Col Carbon	2700	94¼	90	92½	91½	
9¾	8¼	3	Col Graph	8700	9	8¼	8¾	8⅝	
20	18½	3	Com Cred	200	19¾	18½	18¾	18½	
83	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	83	83	83	83	
29¾	25	1.60t	Com Inv Tr	200	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28	
18⅞	15⅞	1	Com Sol	14400	18	17¼	17½	17¾	
4⅝	3	..	*Commwlth So	4900	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
96¾	91½	6	Commwlth 6 pf	400	96¾	96½	96¾	96½	
9	6¾	..	Congoleum	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8

DECLINE IN PRICES FOR LIVESTOCK

Steers and Yearlings Slump Sharply—Hogs and Lambs Also Share in Drop

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Practically all classes and grades of livestock were pounded lower during the week at the Union Stock Yards here, cattle and lambs suffering considerably more than hogs, bearishness being a direct reflection of the dull and badly depressed dressed beef and lamb markets, and the fresh pork trade, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

All beef steers and yearlings slumped sharply on the first day of the week, but better grade steers scaling over 1200 pounds, recovered the early decline and slight improvement was scored on the well-finished yearlings, but they still showed 25 cents losses from a week earlier, and the raft of short-fed steers and yearlings finished 25 to 50 cents or more down.

Receipts were successive on Monday and moderate the remainder of the week. Market was very undependable on lower grade steers, dull demand for feeders being a factor. Yearling heifers lost 25 to 50 cents, and most butcher heifers and cows 25 cents. Bull dropped 15 to 25 cents, and vealers slumped $1 to $2.

Extreme top $11.75 which was paid for long yearlings while the best weighty bullocks scored $11.40, but only an insignificant number ranged above $10.50. Bulk of the short feds brought $7.50 to $9.75 and quite a scattering of common kinds $6.25 to $7.25.

Yearling heifers topped at $9.50 although the bulk brought $6.50 to $7.50. Most fat cows turned at $4 to $5.25 and low cutters and cutters $3 to $3.50. The practical top on weighty sausage bulls rested at $4.75 late. Most light and medium weight vealers brought $7.50 to $9, selects $9.50 to $10.

Hogs scaling below 220 pounds finished weak to 10 cents lower, heavier weights 15 to 25 cents off and The packing sows mostly 25 cents down. The week's top was $8.05, low top $7.50 and closing top $8. Bulk of 140 to 220 pounds, $7.75 to $8; plan kinds down to $7.50; 210 to 230 pounds, $7.25 to $7.75; 230 to 250 pounds, $7 to $7.35; 260 to 320 pounds, $6.60 to $7; few 350 to 400 pounds, $5.30 to $6.50; pigs, $7.50 to $7.85, plain kinds, $7 and below; packing sows $5.75 to $5, few to $6.50.

Fat lambs and yearlings broke 65 cents to $1 compared with last Thursday when the market reached the high point of the season. Fat ewes dropped 25 to 50 cents. The top of fat lambs dropped from $9.60 a week ago to $9.85 at this week's close. Bulk good and choice lambs scaling 94 pounds down $8 to $8.25, shipping kinds $6.40 to $8.85, few heavier weights $7.75 to $7; native bucks $7 to $7.25; fat ewes $3.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½	1½@2½
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	2¼@2½	2¼@2½

	Today	Previous	Last
Bar silver in New York	36⅛c	37¼c	37¼c
Bar silver in London	12½d	13⅝d	13⅝d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¼d	84s 11¼d	

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$56,000,000	
Year ago today	$7,000,000	$1,048,000,000
Balances	28,000,000	
Year ago today	40,000,000	151,000,000
F. R. bank credit	27,790,697	••

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1⅜@1⅝
5 months	1⅜@1⅝
6 months	1⅜@1⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	2½	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	4.85⅞	4.85¾	4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395½	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523⅜	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378⅛	.2379	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406¾	.1406½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2675½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅛	.0129⅛	.193
Holland—florin	.4016	.4019	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746⅜	.1747⅛	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675	.2675½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0305
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1015	.1009	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678	.2677½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1932½	.1932	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅝	.0176⅞	.193

Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2312½	.2312½	••
Shanghai—tael	.2929⅜	.2929⅜	••
India—rupee	.3505	.3595	.3650
Japan—yen	.4943	.4943	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stilments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678

South America			
Argentina—peso	.3650	.3650	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0885	.0885	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9973	.9972	.9737
Peru—pound	.2850	.2850	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6700	.6700	1.0342

North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅞	.99⅞	1.00

•Par unsettled.

CONNECTICUT POWER COMPANY

Connecticut Power Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 surplus available for the common stock of $1,681,400 after taxes, depreciation, interest, amortization and preferred dividends, equal to $2.55 a share, par $25, on the 659,556 shares of common outstanding at the end of the year, compared with surplus of $995,600, or $1.80 a share on 552,584 common shares, in 1929. The entire 6 per cent preferred was retired Feb. 28, 1930.

FOOTE-BURT CO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Foote Burt Company, manufacturers of drilling machinery, etc., reports 1930 net of $28,816 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to 27 cents a share on 97,457 no-par shares, compared with $407,439, or $4.18 a share, in 1929.

WHEELING STEEL CO.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6—Wheeling Steel Co. omitted the quaterly dividend of 50 cents on the common due at this time.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	97	97
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	83¼	83¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	82½	82½
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	81⅝	81⅝
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	104	104
Amer Chain deb 6s '32	119¾	119¾
Amer Foreign Power 5s	83¼	83¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	94	94
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	91½	90½
Amer Metals Co 5½s	92	92
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	31¾	31¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104½
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	127	126⅞
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	107
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅝	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅝	108⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102	102
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77	77
Armour & Co 5½s '43	97½	97½
Atch T&SF cv 4s '55	99	98⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	118½	118½
Atch T&SF 4s	118¼	118¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	103⅜	103⅜
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	103⅜	39½
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	39½	100
Atl Coast Line un 4½s '64	100	102
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	97
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97½	85½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '0	86	101¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101¼	95½
Balt & Ohio 5s cv	95½	103⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	103⅝	103
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	103	108¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108¾	108
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108	102¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102¼	103
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	100¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100¾	105¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¾	100½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100½	84¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	85	101½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101½	99¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99¼	99¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99¼	96¼
Calif Petroleum cv 5s '39	96¼	98½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '34	98½	98¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98¼	98¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98½	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104¾	117
Can North deb 6½s '46	117	111
Can North sf 7s '40	111	87½
Can Pacific deb 4s	87½	98½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98½	104¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104¾	103¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¼	86¼
Cen New England 4s	86¼	104
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	35
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	35	99½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99½	104¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104¼	101½
Ches & O 4½s B	101½	42
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	42	103
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103¾	67½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68	85¼
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '39	85¼	98¼
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	98¼	30¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	31	71½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	71½	78¼
Chicago & Nw 3½s '87	78¼	92¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	92¾	90
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	90	108
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	108	65
Chicago Railway 5s	65½	99¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	81
Childs Co 5s	81¼	94½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	100¾
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100¾	94½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	94½	97½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	97½	97¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97⅝	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	27¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	27¾	106
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106	103⅞
Corn Products 5s '34	103¾	80
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	80	8
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	8	44½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	44½	56½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	56¼	99
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99	103
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	97¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¼	101¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s'51	102	99
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	99	78½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	78½	78
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	78	101¼
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	101¼	105¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105¼	89¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89¼	103½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103½	85¾
Erie RR gen 4s '96	85¾	80½
Erie RR gen '75b	82¾	108¾
Erie RR Ry 6s '57	108¾	108
Gen Asphalt Co 6s '39	61	103
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	94⅝
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	94⅝	69⅞
Gen Theater Equip 6s	69⅞	99⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99¼	83
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83	110½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	110½	97⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97⅜	108½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅞	110¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	22½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	23¼	55
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	55	99
Housatonic 5s '37	99	59
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60	77½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77½	102⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	105½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '55	105¼	87
Ill Central 4s '63	87	101½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101½	90
Ind Limestone 6s '46	90	96
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96	91¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	92	70¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '65	70¾	69¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s stamped '66	70⅝	90¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	90¾	96½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	96½	75
Int Tel & Tel 5s	89¾	84
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	84	14
Kendall Co 5½s ww	14	60
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	60	105¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79½	100
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	94¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	94¼	102
Keystone Foundation 6s '36	102	101¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101¼	99½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	101
Long Island deb 5s '37	101	98½
L&N uni 4s '40	98½	57¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	57¾	94½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	94½	85½
Meade 6s ww	85½	103
Metro Edison 4½s	103	104¾
Mich Cen 4½s	104¾	100⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101	89
Mil StP & SSM 4s '38	89	65
Mil StP & SSM 5½s '49	65	71¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	71¾	94⅞
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94⅞	94½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	94½	100⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅝	99¾
New Eng RR 5s	99¾	100½
N O T & M 5½s '54	100½	96
NYC&HR con 4s '98	86¼	100½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100½	101¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101¾	107⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅞	83¾
NYC M C col 3½s '98	83¾	90¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90¼	103¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	103¼	114½
NY Edison 5½s '41	114½	92⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93½	103½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106½	105¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105¾	98
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	98	103
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	111¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111¾	106½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	98
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	98	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101¾	102½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102½	68½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68½	94⅜
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94⅜	98¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	99	112
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	112	106
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	113
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113	104
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	104	95
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	95½	94⅞
Pac Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	103½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	104¾
Pac Tel Tel 1st 5s '37	104¾	65
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	65	87½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	87½	102½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	96½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96½	69
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	69	80
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	80	99
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99	98
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98¼	101½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101½	103
Penn Railroad gen 4½ '65	103½	109½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109½	109¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109¼	107¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	107¼	99⅞
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	99⅞	86¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	86¾	99¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '60	99¾	82
Pub Ser Corp of NJ 6s '46	82	23¼
Philippine Ry 4s	23¼	94
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s C	94	107½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	74
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74	106
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	106	95
Purity Baking 5s '48	95	101
Read rfg 4½s B	101	87¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	87¾	63
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	63¾	98⅞
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	98⅞	100
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100	100¾
St Louis IM&S gen 5s '31	100¾	99⅝
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅝	86⅞
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	86⅞	82½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	82½	100¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	101½	83¾
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	83¾	100½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '33	100½	91½
St Paul Dul 4s	91½	104½
Sav Flat & W 6s	104½	18
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18½	9¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	10¾	90¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90¾	83½
Shell Union 5s '47	84	85½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	85½	19
Shubert Theater 6s '42	19	60¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	60¾	101¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	99¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100	77½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	77½	102½
Smith A. O. 6½s '33	102½	104½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104½	96½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	96½	98¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98¼	101½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	101½	87
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	87¼	94½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	95½	105½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105½	103¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	99½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	63
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	63	106½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	90¾
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	90¾	93
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93	99½
Texas Corp 5s '44	99½	111¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	112½	105¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99¼	99½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98¾	97⅝
Tex & Pac 5s D '80 wi	98⅝	32½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32½	81⅝
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	81⅝	102½
United Biscuit 6s	102	102
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102	98
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	98	99½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	83¾
Union Pacific 4s '67	84	88¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88½	101½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101½	70½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70¾	76½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	76½	103½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	73
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	73¾	78
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	78½	99½
Vandalio Ry 4s B	99½	85¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103¾	103¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	103¾	101
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	101	102
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	102	75
Wabash Det Chi 5s	75	85
Walworth 6s '45	85	105½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	105½	89
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	89	88¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	88½	101
Washington Gen Ry 4s	101	85¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	85¾	81½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	81½	103½
Western Electric 5s '44	103½	81
Western Maryland 4s '52	81¼	93
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	93	104¼
Western Pacific 1st 5s '46	104¼	108½
Western Union col 5s '38	108½	103¾
Western Union 6½s '36	103¾	91¾
Western Union 5s '60	91¾	90
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	90	101
Wheeling Steel 4½s '66	101	8
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	8	50
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	50	99⅝
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	100½	47
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	49	63¾
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	63¾	76
Wis Cen gen 4s	76	102¾
Wis Cen 4s S&D riv '36	103½	
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78		

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb 6	Feb 5
1st 4¼s '47	102.28	102.25	102.25	102.19
4th 4¼s '38	103.24	103.19	103.22	103.14
US 3¾s '43	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.
US 3¾s '47	102.24	102.20	102.24	102.1
US 3¼s '56	106	106	106	104.30
US 4s '54	107.28	107.28	107.28	107.8
US 4¼s '52	112.4	111.28	112.4	116.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77	76½
Akershus 5s '63	96	96
Antioquia 7s B '45	61	60
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90½	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91	90½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90¾	90⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90⅜	65½
Australia 4½s '56	65½	71⅛
Australia 5s '55	71⅛	71¼
Australia 5s '57	71¼	74¼
Australia (Gov) 7s ct '57	104⅞	104⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	83	83
Austria Hydro 6½s	99½	99½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	89¾	89¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	95¼	95¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	81½	81½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	103¼	102½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	109¼	108¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	112¾	112⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109¾	109⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	97	97
Bergen 5s '60 rct	71½	71½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	76⅜	76⅛
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	72	72
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	73	73
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	68¾	68⅞
Berlin Elec 6s '55	29⅜	28¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '60	31½	31
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	40¼	40½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	67½	67
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	64¾	64
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	64¼	64¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	87	86
Brazil (US) 8s '41	80½	80½
Brisbane 6s rct	66	66
Brisbane 5s '57	67	67
Brisbane 5s '58	71	70
Budapest (City) 6s '62	70	69
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	101¾	101½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100¾	100¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	106¼	106
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	79	78¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	84¼	84¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	85¾	85¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	81½	81½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	79½	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	80	80
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	79	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	95½	95½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	81¾	81¾
Chile (Rep) 8s '43	79¼	79¼
Chilean Loan 7s '60	27	27
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	66	66
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	62	62
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	65	65
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	65¾	65¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	94½	94¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	99½	99
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	79	78½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	78½	78⅜
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	100	97¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s (1'14) '42	98	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	79	58
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	58¼	110½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	110½	110¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	111	95¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110¾	101¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95¼	106¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¾	107¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	107¼	83⅞
Dresden 7s '45	83⅞	102½
Dutch EI 5½s Nov 53	102½	101¾
Dutch EI 6s '47	101¾	88½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88½	86
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	87	90½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107	129⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅝	126¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126¼	90½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	91	101¼
German 7s '49	101¼	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	84½	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79¾	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79½	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	85	73½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	74½	75½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	76¼	101
Gras 6s '54	100	95¾
Greek 7s '64	95¾	81
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	81	75½
Hamburg 6s '46	75½	81
Hansa 6s '39 ww	81	85¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	85¾	102
Hungarian Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	102	94½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94½	91¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91¼	98
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	98	91¼
Italy (Kingdom) 7s '51	91¼	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	93¾	104½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104½	63
Karstadt 6s '43	64	91
Krchger (Ger) 6s Tol '59	92½	83
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	83	88½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	88½	104¼
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	104¼	86½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	86¾	55
Milan (City) 6½s '52	55	54
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	54	95½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	95½	95¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	95¼	90
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	90	65
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	65	65¼
New South Wales 5s '57	65¼	106⅜
New South Wales 5s '58	106⅜	84
Nord Rys 6½s '50	84	100¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	100⅜	101¼
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	101¼	105⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	105⅞	105⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	106	105⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	106	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	102¾	99¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	93¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	93¼	97¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¾	100½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100½	97¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	93	88
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	88	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	105	103¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103¼	30
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	31½	30
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	31½	41½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	44¾	68¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	68¾	79¼
Poland (G

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES WINS ANOTHER

Defeats Czechoslovakia in Third Round of Hockey Tourney

WORLD ICE HOCKEY STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
United States	3	0	6	1	6
Canada	2	0	5	0	4
Poland	1	1	2	3	2
Czechoslovakia	1	2	3	4	2
Austria	0	2	2	4	0
Sweden	0	2	0	5	0

RESULT FEB. 5
Czechoslovakia 2, Austria 1.
RESULT FEB. 6
United States 1, Czechoslovakia 0.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KRYNICA, Poland, Feb. 6—A chance goal scored from midfield by Smith off the opposing left defense brought about the defeat of Czechoslovakia 1 to 0 this morning. The victory carried the Boston Hockey Club, representing the United States, into first place in the standing of the world's ice hockey championship with a record of 3 wins to 0, 6 goals against 1 and 6 points.

As a spectacle the match was not satisfying, for the Czechs, apparently coming on the rink convinced they could not win, played a defensive game throughout. In the last period the whole team was in its own zone whenever possible, although only one goal behind. The United States opened play as much as it could without throwing anything away; but the defense was never tested by any intensive sustained attacks such as the Czechs made last night against Austria when they won by the odd goal in three.

In the subsidiary tournament for a cup given by the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs competed for by the teams failing to reach the competition proper in the world's championship, England this morning ran into form and defeated Rumania 11 to 0 and will secure the trophy by virtue of its goal average, provided France defeats Hungary by any score other than 1 to 0.

The United States and Canada showed greatly improved form yesterday, while defeating Sweden and Poland respectively by a score of 3 to 0 in each case, and it seems obvious that the key match to the championship will be their clash Sunday.

A comparison of the two teams on their present form slightly favors the Americans, for whom Ramsay at center is in brilliant shape. He scored two goals against the Swedes, one after a serpentining rush almost from his own defensive zone to the other with a red-hot oblique shot at long range. Smith added the remaining point, putting a hard drive under the opposing goalkeeper's stick. Sweden, though playing well together, lacked the punch.

Canada scored three goals in three minutes of the opening period against Poland—Hill, Williamson and Morris all netting—and left it at that. The losers, being under pressure most of the time, were not allowed any opportunity of getting into top gear as against Sweden, Wednesday.

Polo Tournament Dates Are Listed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Following is a list of polo tournament dates for 1931 at those clubs which are members of the United States Polo Association and which regularly apply for assignment of dates. This list is as approved by the executive committee of the United States Polo Association at a recent meeting.

Santa Barbara Polo Club, Jan. 23 to Feb. 8.
Miami Beach Polo Club, Jan. 30 to Feb. 28.
San Antonio Polo Club, Feb. 1 to Feb. 15.
Eighth Corps Area, Feb. 1 to Feb. 15.
Del Monte Polo Club, Feb. 14 to March 1.
Camden Polo Club, Feb. 27 to March 20.
Aiken Polo Club, March 2 to March 14.
San Mateo-Burlingame Polo Club, March 8 to March 22.
Midwick Country Club, Feb. 1 to Feb. 15.
Sandhill Polo Club, April 4 to April 18.
Boise Polo Club, May 29 to June 7.
Meadow Brook Club, June 13 to Aug. 1.
Broadmoor Polo Association, June 27 to July 11.
Rockaway Hunting Club, July 4 to July 25.
Point Judith Polo Club, July 11 to Aug. 29.
Maryland Polo Club, June 1 to June 15.
Eatontown Polo Club, July 18 to July 25.
Rumson Country Club, July 18 to Aug. 1.
Big Horn Polo Club, Aug. 5 to Aug. 20.
Broadmoor Polo Association, Aug. 8 to Aug. 22.
Myopia Hunt Club, Aug. 8 to Aug. 26.
Dedham Country and Polo Club, Aug. 8 to Aug. 26.
Miami Valley Hunt and Polo Club, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28.
Onwentsia Club, Aug. 29 to Sept. 12.
Bryn Mawr Polo Club, Aug. 31 to Sept. 12.
Philadelphia Country Club.
Oakbrook Polo Club, Sept. 14 to Sept. 27.
Junior Championship, Rumson Country Club, in July.
Intercircuit Championship.
Twelve-Goal Championship.
Open Championship, Meadow Brook Club, in September.

SCORES A 73 IN NIGHT GOLF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Already the holder of many records, Rufus Stewart, who is the professional at the Kooyonga links, added another to his laurels by amazing a gallery of enthusiasts while he went round the 18-hole course in darkness in 73. The only assistance he had was a light from a small torch, which was played on the ball at each stroke. Stewart merely saw that he hit the ball well, and after that left everything to his sense of direction. Of course, he knew the course thoroughly, but another remarkable feature of the exhibition was that he never lost a ball. It was a still night, and after the stroke the gallery waited to hear the ball drop—there was never any trouble looking for it.

JONES WINS BELLEAIR SENIOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 6—John Hall Jones of Wareham, Mass., won the annual Belleair senior championship yesterday with a card of 84, six strokes better than the scores turned in by Hugh Halsell, three times United States senior champion, and Harry W. Croft of New York, who tied for second place. Hall was forced to defeat an exceptionally strong field, which included some of the country's leading veteran golfers. One stroke behind the second-place pair came J. H. Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., and A. B. Jenks, Manchester, N. H. L. A. Downs of Chicago won low net honors with a 73. He had a score of 95 and a handicap of 22.

ANDY MOORE MADE HEAD COACH

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Andy Cecil Moore has been made head football coach at Chattanooga University to succeed Harold Drew.

OSSIE SOLEM TO REFEREE

LAWRENCE, Kan. (AP)—Ossie Solem, Drake University football coach, will be referee of the ninth annual Kansas relays here April 18. This was announced by Athletic Director F. C. Allen.

RACES POSTPONED AGAIN

HAVANA, Feb. 6 (AP)—Unfavorable weather conditions yesterday again caused postponement of the team race between Cuban and American star class yachts.

Summers Is Victor Over E. Thompson

John L. (Jack) Summers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defending champion, advanced to the semifinals of the United States professional squash racquets championship tournament along with Eddie Stapleton of the Boston Athletic Association.

Stapleton defeated the man who last year put him out of the tournament, Harry Thompson of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. He won only after battling all the way in a closely contested five-game match, 16—18, 15—10, 15—13, 10—15, 15—8.

Summers, on the other hand, advanced in a straight-game match in which both he and Eddie Thompson of the University Club played defensively throughout, with long volleys featuring. Another feature of the match was the lack of aces, not one being scored in the contest.

As the result of the quarterfinals, Summers will meet Sidney Dufton of the Harvard Club of Boston and Stapleton faces Benjamin F. Pope of the Keysone Athletic Club of Pittsburgh in the next round.

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—
Quarterfinal Round

John L. (Jack) Summers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Eddie Thompson, University Club of Boston, 15—12, 15—13, 15—11.

Eddie Stapleton, Boston Athletic Association, defeated Harry Thompson, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 16—18, 15—10, 15—13, 10—15, 15—8.

THE COUNTRY CLUB WINS AT CURLING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 6—A rink representing The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., won the final match in the country club curling championship competition at the Utica Curling Club yesterday. The Country Club No. 2 rink defeated Race Brook, New Haven, Conn., in the concluding cup match, 19 to 8.

In the finals for the Allen Medal the two contending rinks were The Country Club No. 1 and Saranac. The Country Club curlers made the day one of unusual import to their club by also winning this trophy, 19 to 10. Thus The Country Club curlers won both the cup and the medal competitions.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 6 (AP)—The question of holding the Gordon international medal competition, historic curling competition between the United States and Canada, at Lake Placid in 1932 as part of the curling program in the Olympic Games was considered favorably yesterday by representatives of nine clubs attending the meetings here.

John W. Calder, of Utica, was named chairman of a committee to represent the grand national group on the general Olympic committee. His associates are Dr. S. F. Blanchet and W. G. Distin, both of Saranac Lake.

Frank Vaughen, representing the Schenectady Curling Club, presented the grand national body a medal in memory of the late R. S. Emmet, Schenectady, the medal to be competed for each year at Schenectady after the Gordon national medal play as one of the general medals of the club. The 1932 Gordon national competition was awarded to Schenectady, with Utica to be the scene of the Mitchell medal, Allen medal and country club championship competition again next year.

Officers elected were: President, Alec C. Porter, Boston; first vice-president, Robert D. Pryde, Orange, Conn.; second vice-president, John W. Calder, Utica; secretary-treasurer, William A. Clark, Utica.

OVER the NET

AN INTERESTING ranking list has been compiled in Belgium on performances of the world's first 10 leading lawn tennis players from the years 1919 to 1930, inclusive, two points being allotted to a player who has won an event in the three international championships of Great Britain (Wimbledon), France and the United States, and in the Olympic Games, and one point for a victory in a doubles event.

None other than William T. (Big Bill) Tilden 2d of the United States is winner of first place in a list of 10 players with 30 points. Henri Cochet of France is second with 24 points. J. Rene Lacoste is given 17 points; Jean Borotra, France, 12 points; Vincent Richards, United States, 11; Jacques Brugnon, France, and William Johnston, United States, 8 each; and Francis T. Hunter, United States, Randolph Lycett and Gerald L. Patterson of Australia, 6 points each.

The ranking of nations on this basis worked out as follows: United States, first, 170 points; France, second, 119 points; Great Britain, third, 46 points; Australia, fourth, 14 points; South Africa, fifth, 6 points; Holland, sixth, 3 points; Germany and Spain tied for seventh, 1 point each.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Vancouver	9	7	6	37	33	25
Seattle	8	7	6	38	28	23
Portland	8	7	8	36	38	23

RESULT FEB. 5
Vancouver 2, Portland 2, overtime.

PORTLAND SHARES SECOND PLACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6—Coming from behind twice, Portland's Buckaroos earned a 2-to-2 tie in their Pacific Coast Hockey League contest her last night with Vancouver's Lions. Three goals were registered in the first period and the fourth midway through the second. Then the rival goalies, Percy Jackson, Lions, and Andy Aitkenhead, Buckaroos, did not allow a score through the hard-fought third and overtime sessions. The result boosted Portland to a tie with Seattle for second place, with Vancouver improving its lead. The Lions were constantly aggressors. Frank Jerwa opened for Vancouver eight minutes of action. Portland turned in a lightning play from the faceoff. Downie accepted the puck from center, passed to Maher and the latter scored the equaliser in just 14 seconds. Five minutes later Vancouver again shot into the lead when Carr netted his solo effort. The big stick of "Red" Conn, league-leading scorer, brought Portland up to even terms in the second period and neither team was able to break through after that.

CLASS A PRIZE TO MRS. TUFTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 6—The class A prize in the tournament of the Silver Foils was won by Mrs. Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst yesterday, with a score of 48, in a select 12-hole contest. She had a gross score of 84 and a handicap of eight. Second prize went to Mrs. William C. Fownes Jr. of Pittsburgh, Pa., wife of the former United States amateur champion, with a card of 86—11—47. Martha Magrane of New York City won the class B prize, with a card of 64—20—44. Virginia Burrage of Boston, Mass., was second.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Duke 43, Virginia 41.
Iowa State 29, Missouri 19.
North Carolina 30, Virginia P. I. 24.
Norwich 29, Lowell T. S. 26.
Princeton 29, Swarthmore 22.
Vermont 21, St. Michael's 17.

RANGERS TAKE THIRD IN RACE

Displace Falcons—Chicago and Senators Win—Montreal Teams Tie

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	19	4	7	100	63	42
Chicago	17	2	9	73	44	36
Rangers	12	7	12	73	61	31
Detroit	13	4	13	76	69	30
Philadelphia	2	2	27	50	133	6

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	19	4	7	94	64	42
Toronto	15	5	10	66	63	35
Montreal	14	5	12	69	72	33
Americans	12	7	10	52	48	31
Ottawa	6	2	22	58	95	14

RESULTS FEB. 5
Canadiens 4, Montreal 4, overtime.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.
Rangers 2, Americans 0.
Ottawa 5, Detroit 4.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—The New York Rangers climbed back into third place in the United States group of the National Hockey League yesterday evening at the expense of their local rivals, the New York Americans, by a score of 2 to 0, while the Detroit Falcons a point ahead, were being defeated by Ottawa.

This is the first victory of the Rangers over the Americans this season, their two previous encounters having resulted in ties. Cecil Dillon, the recruit scored both goals besides showing all around skill in three positions. It was a rough game, with the Rangers penalized nine times, and Americans five.

The Rangers were the chief attackers in the first period, and this finally proved effective when Cecil Dillon scored in a combined attack with Keeling giving the assistance. The second session went scoreless though only superior work by Worters prevented two Ranger goals when Bill Cook was in close twice. Worters was also busy in the final session, while his associates were making four and five-man attacks. He stopped a number of close shots, but Dillon managed to get past him late in the session for his second goal, soon after the news of the Ottawa victory over Detroit came to the Rangers. The summary:

N. Y. RANGERS	N. Y. AMERICANS
F. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, lw	
rw, Patterson, McVeigh, Carson, Hughes	
Boucher, Caer, Murdoch, Carrigan, Thompson,	
Dillon, c.....c, Burch, Himes, Hughes	
W. Cook, Thompson, Dillon, rw	
lw, Emms, Sheppard, Massecar, Burch	
Johnson, Jerwa, ld.....rd, Dutton, Simpson	
Jerwa, Regan, Peters, rd....ld, Ayres, Brydge	
Roach, g.....g, Worters	

Score—Rangers 2, Americans 0. Goals—Dillon 2 for Rangers. Assist—Keeling for Rangers. Referees—F. J. Ion and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Feb. 6—Dave Gill's Ottawa Senators, reckoned as one of the weak units of the National Hockey League this winter, and last in the International division, rose to unexpected heights here last night as they took a 5-to-4 decision from Detroit Falcons. Art Smith, husky Ottawa substitute defenseman, delivered the winning goal for the visitors late in the third period, after the two clubs had battled through the second period and for 13 minutes of the third, to break a 4-to-4 tie.

In a prolific scoring bee in the first period the Falcons and Senators collected four goals apiece. It was one of the wildest goal-getting flurries offered at the Olympia this winter. Six goals came within 11 minutes of play in the first period, three for each side. Then Ottawa went into the lead, 4 to 3, only to have Falcons square accounts in the last two minutes.

Loose defensive playing contributed largely to the goal scoring of the first period. The second period was featured by closer checking and good goal tending by Connell and Dolson. It was late in the third period when Smith picked up the puck at right wing on a double pass from Kilrea and Cox to beat Dolson from close range. The victory was Ottawa's sixth of the season and came as a distinct surprise to a small crowd and a confident Detroit club. Falcons missed an opportunity to keep ahead of the Rangers through the reverse. The summary:

OTTAWA	DETROIT
Kilrea, Touhey, lw, rw, Aurie, Cooper, Filmore	
Cox, Grosvenor, c	
c, Goodfellow, Hay, Fredrickson	
Lamb, Gagne, Kinsella, rw...lw, Lewis, McCabe	
Alex. Smith, ld.....rd, Noble, Evans	
Finnigan, Art. Smith, rd	
ld, Rockburn, McInenly	
Connell, g.....g, Dolson	

Score—Ottawa 5, Detroit 4. Goals—Kilrea 2, Lamb, Gagne, Alex. Smith for Ottawa; Lewis 2, Hay, Filmore for Detroit. Assists—Kilrea 2, Finnigan, Lamb, Touhey, Cox for Ottawa; Goodfellow 2, Aurie, Cooper for Detroit. Referees—Alex Romeril and G. T. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Developing a penetrating passing attack that kept the visiting goalie busy, the Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Philadelphia Quakers, 6 to 1, in a National Hockey League game here last night. While only six goals were scored by the Hawks, eight assists were awarded, indicating the rapidity with which the puck was shuttled.

Goalie Wilf Cude of Philadelphia played a splendid game despite the big score against him. It might be said that the first five goals were of the unstoppable variety, flashing into the net at short angles and at short range from passes. The weakness of the Philadelphians was not at goal, but in the defense line, which permitted the Hawks to rush through and retain possession time after time. Tommy Cook, center, led the Chicago attack with three goals and two assists. DesJardins, another center, also did some clever puck handling. The Hawks used four sets of wingmen against the visitors' three

CHICAGO	PHILADELPHIA
Gottselig, Adams, Ingram, Vokes, lw	
rw, Kilrea, Barton, McCalmon	
Somers, Cook, DesJardins, c	
c, Lowrey, Milks, Drury	
Couture, March, Romnes, Jenkins, rw	
lw, Howe, Jarvis, Lyons	
Bostrom, Abel, ld.....rd, Shields, Crossett	
Graham, Wentworth, rd.ld, Coulson, Hutton	
Gardiner, g.....g, Cude	

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 6, Philadelphia Quakers 1. Goals—Cook 3, Adams 2, Ingram, for Chicago; Kilrea, for Philadelphia. Assists—Cook 2, March 2, Adams, Graham, Romnes and DesJardins, for Chicago; Howe and Drury, for Philadelphia. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Feb. 6—Both Canadiens and Maroons came from behind in the fouth meeting of the two local clubs in the National Hockey League last night and after a strenuous overtime struggle the pair divided the points with a 4-to-4 score. There was no scoring in the opening periods, the players paying too much attention to personal matters, but in the second the Canadiens outscored the Maroons by 3 to 1. The Maroons came strong in the third period and went into the lead by scoring three goals, the third within two minutes of the end of the period, but Lepine scored, following a rush by Morenz, with less than a minute to play. In the overtime both teams tried hard for a goal, but were held out. On one occasion Trottier drew Hainsworth out and then missed the empty net.

Lepine opened the scoring but Stewart put the Maroons on even terms after an attack with Smith and Wilcox. Previous to this Trottier had shot and Hainsworth apparently dropped the puck into the net but it was disallowed. Leduc and Morenz scored on individual rushes. Ward started the Maroons on their attack in the third period and then Phillips tied the score from a scramble in front of Canadiens goal. A little later Hainsworth held the puck too long and a faceoff was staged in front of him. Siebert secured and passed to Stewart who put the Maroons in front, but Lepine tied the score for the third and last time.

In the previous three meetings Canadiens won the first and third, 7 to 1 and 4 to 1, and tied the second 1—all. The summary:

CANADIENS	MONTREAL
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	
rw, Ward, Smith, Roche	
Morenz, Lepine, Rivers, c	
c, Phillips, Stewart, Brydson	
Gagnon, Wasnie, Larochelle, rw	
lw, Trottier, Siebert, Northcott	
Burke, Leduc, ld.....rd, Wilcox, Gallagher	
S. Mantha, Lesieur, rd	
ld, Boucher, Conacher, McVicar	
Hainsworth, g.....g, Kerr	

Score—Canadiens 4, Montreal 4. Goals—Lepine 2, Leduc and Morenz for Canadiens; Stewart 2, Ward and Phillips for Montreal. Assists—Morenz for Canadiens; Wilcox, Smith and Siebert for Montreal. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Odie Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SWIMMING AT OREGON STATE

Prospects None Too Bright With Only One Letterman on Squad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Prospects for a winning swimming team at Oregon State College this year are none too bright with only one letterman on the squad and a noticeable weakness showing up in the distance events.

Coach John Kinney is not entirely discouraged, however, for he does have a good squad from the strong freshman team which won the two dual meets with University of Oregon last year. Loss of Fred Wadley '32 and Wesley Coutts '31, veterans, who were good for at least 15 points in any meet, has been a blow. Wadley is an outstanding 440 freestyle and dash man, but did not return to college this term. Coutts won first in diving in every meet last year, but is unable to take part in the tank sport this year.

The lone letterman back is E. L. Ralston '32, backstroke man. He is a sure point winner in his event and is a much improved swimmer over last year. E. E. Sherman '31, a reserve from last year's squad, is the best diving prospect, although he has a lot to learn before he can come up to the standard set by Coutts.

The sprints look to be well taken care of with Herbert Eisenschmidt '33, a new man on the squad, turning in good time in both the short races. In the varsity-freshman dual meet he broke the college tank record in the 100-yard dash. Assisting him will be P. J. Bowman '33 and Hideso Miho '32, reserve last year.

For the distance events, Coach Kenney has Eldon Ball '33, a new man, and H. S. Whiteside '32 from the 1930 squad. Ball shows considerable promise but Coach Kinney insists that the team is weak in the long swims.

In addition to the veteran Ralston in the backstroke, there is G. T. Alexander '32, who got some experience in dual meets last season.

The breaststroke promises very well with James Wilson '33 looking especially good for a sophomore and B. F. Sawyer '32 battling with Wilson for No. 1 man in this event.

Coach Kinney has done little work with his polo squad as yet. He has been spending most of his time on the fundamentals of swimming and conditioning the squad. The schedule is not complete as yet, but it is certain to include dual meets with the University of Oregon and the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland and probably at least one dual engagement with the University of California.

BEST-BALL GOLF IN TEXAS

HARLINGEN, Tex., Feb. 6 (AP)—Al Espinosa, Chicago, and Craig Wood, New Jersey, with a 30—35 on a 72-par course, yesterday had the best score in a best-ball play preliminary to an open golf tournament which will begin Saturday. Closely following Al Espinosa came his brother Abe, winner of the Texas winter open last Sunday. With his partner, Frank Walsh, he turned in a 31—35 for a 66. The team of Harry Cooper, Chicago, and Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn, went out in 31, but took a 38 coming in. The best score on the incoming course was 32 by Denny Shute, Ohio champion, and Tony Manero of New York.

TILDEN EXTENDED BY PARE

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—"Big Bill" Tilden was extended to win his professional tennis match with Emmett J. Pare here yesterday, the veteran pulling out of the fire, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5. Tilden and Francis T. Hunter, halted their match with five games each in the first set. The pro matches will continue through the week with the possibility of some doubles competition before Saturday. A prize of $1000 has been offered for the best winner of the tournament.

LEHMAN VS. STEVENSON

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss., Feb. 6 (AP)—Johnny Lehman, western amateur champion, defeated Chuck Becka, Chicago district junior champion, 4 and 2, over the Edgewater Golf Club links here yesterday in the semifinals of the fourth annual Pan-American tournament, while Ben Stevenson of Beverly Club, Chicago, won over H. F. Bowber, also of Chicago, 8 and 7. Lehman and Stevenson play today in the 36-hole finals in what promises to be a closely contested match.

BROTHER, SISTER SKATING STARS

OTTAWA, Feb. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuels and her brother, Montgomery Wilson, of Toronto won three of the four titles in the North American figure skating championships last night. Mrs. Samuels won the ladies' singles crown, Montgomery captured the men's singles and the brother and sister joined to take the doubles title. The Minto Skating Club four of Ottawa, made up of Miss Frances Claudet, Miss Kathleen Lopdell, Melville Rogers and Guy Owen, won the pairs championship.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Princeton 5, New Hampshire 4.
Williams 3, Union 1.

GEORGIA FIVE IS DEFEATED

Southern Conference Leaders Finally Stopped by Georgia Tech

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Last week's basketball play in the Southern Conference saw the league-leading University of Georgia team sustain its first defeat in nine starts, when that ancient rival, Georgia School of Technology, slipped over a totally unexpected 37-to-19 victory on Saturday.

As a result of the Georgia reversal, only three teams remain undefeated in the circle. University of Alabama, although idle all week, retains the lead with seven victories and no defeats. A 44-to-20 victory over Virginia Military Institute on Friday and a 33-to-16 triumph over the Virginia Polytechnic Institute team on Saturday, placed University of Maryland's strong outfit in second place with five victories in as many starts.

University of Kentucky gained third place by beating University of Tennessee, 36 to 32, in a great overtime game, Saturday. The victory was Kentucky's fourth against no defeats. Vanderbilt, after losing its first two Conference games, has come along splendidly and defeated the fast Auburn team by 36 to 25 on Saturday, to gain a fifth consecutive triumph.

Each Team Defeated

In North Carolina things were left in something of a scramble with University of North Carolina beating North Carolina State, 22 to 16, on Jan. 27 and losing to Duke by a score of 18 to 30 on Saturday. North Carolina State had previously defeated Duke University by 24 to 19, and the net result of these contests is that each member of the Carolina "Big Three" has defeated another of the trio.

Under the guidance of a veteran coach, J. N. Ashmore, North Carolina has been coming along fast this year after two rather lean seasons. In four Conference starts Carolina has gained an even break by defeating University of South Carolina and North Carolina State, both old rivals, and losing to V. P. I. and Duke. Carolina had the misfortune to lose three regulars from the 1930 squad and in addition two of the leading members of the 1931 team have been out of the game for lengthy periods. With these men back in harness the Tar Heels may be expected to go places.

Duke has been playing nicely under Coach E. A. Cameron, but after losing an All-Southern forward like H. A. Councillor '30; W. M. Werber '30, All-Southern guard, and Capt. Roland Farley '30, another crack guard, the Blue Devils can hardly be expected to jump right back to the top flight. Duke took the customary eastern trip this year and lost to Villanova by one point, were beaten rather badly by Temple, and then in turn gave a highly rated United States Naval Academy team a defeat at Annapolis. After defeating several Carolina rivals outside the circle, Duke has won half of its Conference starts. Games were lost to Maryland and North Carolina State, while victories were registered over South Carolina and North Carolina.

N. C. State Only Fair

Following its 1929 championship, North Carolina State has been only a fair performer. G. K. Tebell, veteran coach, has moved over to University of Virginia, and Dr. R. R. Sermon, athletic director, is handling the team this year. Dr. Sermon's team has shown possibilities and is certain to be a strong contender before the season is past. The Wolf Pack began its Conference schedule with a road trip and while all games were lost the scores were close and stamped State as a great defensive quintet. When a team can play a good game away from home where the players are unaccustomed to the lighting effects and where floors and basket settings are likely at times to vary from standard, then that group should be a greatly improved squad on the home court.

State lost two low-score games to the champion Alabama team and another to the highly rated Georgia five and were barely nosed out by 30 to 28 in an overtime game with Auburn. Since this trip, State has won a victory over the nonconference Wake Forest team and has gained triumphs over the splendid Duke and V. P. I. teams, while losing to its old rival, North Carolina.

YALE EXPECTED TO CHANGE ITS POLICY

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6 (AP)—Prof. R. Selden Rose, chairman of the board of control of the Yale Athletic Association, holds opinion that with inception of the house plan, a new athletic policy must be adopted by Yale. Speaking before the Yale Alumni Association of this city last night, he said the Elis football schedule may be cut to five or six games a season and that the athletic association may require teams to keep to their various schedules or commitments.

Professor Rose said the average professor since the war has come to realize that athletics are an essential part of a student's education. He expressed hope that all coaches in the future would be full-time men.

The relative merits of professional and amateur coaches, Professor Rose said, was a question which should be disregarded and the available man should be engaged regardless of his standing.

FLYERS SHUTOUT CHICAGO AT HOME

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	17	2	6	82	48	34
Chicago	15	2	13	73	58	30
Kansas City	15	3	10	47	30	30
Duluth	13	1	12	51	49	26
Buffalo	12	3	12	48	52	24
Minneapolis	11	1	16	44	64	22
St. Louis	5	0	19	31	75	10

RESULT FEB. 5
St. Louis 2, Chicago 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6—The St. Louis hockey team opened its at home American Hockey League schedule last night with a 2-to-0 victory over the Chicago Shamrocks. The Flyers, after having displayed mediocre form during their extended road tour, played brilliant hockey against the contend-Chicago club. Sylvester Acaster scored both goals and each was unassisted. Neither team was able to score during the first period and play was comparatively quiet, much of the action being near center ice.

Acaster scored an easy goal on his first attempt. Picking up a loose puck in mid ice he skated to the blue line and shot the disk squarely into the net. The time on the first goal was 13m. 30s. Acaster's second goal was scored in the final period one minute before the final gong. With the Shamrock players storming the Flyer net, Acaster took the puck from scrimmage and rushed to within striking distance of the Chicago net.

Herb Reaume, St. Louis goal tender, played an excellent game, time after time making seemingly impossible stops. His total saves was 46, two more than were made by Timmins.

ST. LOUIS	CHICAGO
Scott, Hill, lw.....rw, McFayden, Brydson	
Kirk, Acaster, c.....c, Brydson, Denneny	
Boileau, Jackson, rw.....lw, Wiseman, Burns	
Creasy, Cameron, ld...rd, Burland, Mulligan	
Singer, rd.....ld, Headley, MacKenzie	
Reaume, g.....g, Timmins	

Score—St. Louis 2, Chicago 0. Goals—Acaster 2 for St. Louis. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MRS. W. F. HOWE JR. IN SEMIFINALS

Two Philadelphians Also Advance—Women Plan a National Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 6—Two Philadelphians, Miss Cecelia Bowes, and Miss Ruth Hall, and a player from Cedarhurst, Long Island, Mrs. William Adams Jr., will oppose the path of Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Boston, 1929 champion, the leading favorite for the title, in the women's United States squash racquets championship semifinals and finals, today and Saturday, at the Greenwich Country Club.

Mrs. Howe had a narrow escape from defeat yesterday, when she encountered Miss Aurine Boyden, also of Boston, and was carried to the final point of the match before she emerged victor, 14—16, 15—13, 15—8, 9—15, 18—17. She will meet Miss Bowes today, as the latter defeated her sister, Miss Phyllis Bowes, in straight games, 18—17, 15—6, 15—5.

Miss Hall, by winning over Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Ardsley, 15—3, 15—10, 17—15, won the right to encounter Mrs. Adams, who had eliminated Miss Eleanora R. Sears the day before to take her place a round ahead of the field.

Both of the team championships were finally settled yesterday, when the Philadelphia team, with Miss Hall defeating Mrs. Green a second time, defeated the New York team in the class A championship, 4 to 1, while New York took second place to Boston in the class B team competition by defeating Philadelphia, 5 to 0. Boston defeated Buffalo in class A also, 3 to 0. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—
Fifth Round

Miss Cecelia Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Phyllis Bowes, Philadelphia, 18—17, 15—6, 15—5.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Boston, defeated Miss Aurine Boyden, Boston, 14—16, 15—13, 15—8, 9—15, 18—17.

Miss Ruth Hall, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Ardsley, 15—3, 15—10, 17—15.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—CLASS A
Philadelphia 4, New York 1

Miss Ruth Hall, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, 15—8, 10—15, 15—6, 15—3.

Mrs. C. Crawford Madeira, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. William Adams Jr., 15—9, 15—6, 6—15, 15—13.

Miss Cecelia Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Edgar H. Arnold, 15—11, 18—14 and default.

Miss Esther Daley, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Abbott Brush, 15—10, 9—15, 15—7, 17—14.

Mrs. George Beavers, New York, defeated Miss C. Peale, 15—10, 15—13, 12—15, 15—9.

Boston 3, Buffalo 0

Miss Aurine Boyden, Boston, defeated Mrs. Milton Wolf, 15—7, 15—10, 15—6.

Miss Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Grace Smith, 15—7, 15—10, 15—6.

Mrs. K. Francis, Boston, defeated Mrs. R. Rumsey, 15—2, 15—11, 15—13.

CLASS B
New York 5, Philadelphia 0

Mrs. Agnes Sherwood Lamme, New York, defeated Miss C. Peale, 5—15, 15—15, 15—4, 10—15, 15—17.

Mrs. Henry Edson, New York, defeated Mrs. A. Watts, 15—10, 15—8, 15—13.

Mrs. J. Madden, New York, defeated Mrs. G. H. Frazier Jr., 15—10, 15—9, 15—13.

Mrs. R. J. Hill, New York, defeated Miss Phyllis Bowes, 15—10, 15—9, 15—8.

Mrs. H. H. Jessup, New York, defeated Miss M. Law, 15—13, 15—7, 18—15.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 6 (AP)—Players at the United States women's squash racquets championship tournament here yesterday decided to form a women's national squash racquets association if the sanction of the men's organization can be secured.

The players nominated the following officers for the proposed association:

Mrs. Edgar H. Arnold, Greenwich, president; Miss Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, vice-president; Mrs. Homer Albers, Boston, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. William F. Howe Jr, Boston; Mrs. Lothrop Withington, Boston; Mrs. C. Crawford Madeira, Philadelphia; Mrs. G. H. Frazier Jr., Philadelphia; Mrs. H. Stuart Green, New York; Mrs. William Adams Jr., Cedarhurst, L. I.; Mrs. R. Rumsey, Buffalo, and Miss Ruth Hall, Philadelphia, members of the executive board.

Women's tournaments have up to this time been operated under the sanction of the men's organization. The players yesterday further voted to limit entries in future tournaments to 32, in addition to Class A and B teams in intercity matches.

GOLF TOURISTS SEE LINKS

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Diana Fishwick, British women's golf champion, and her British women's golf companions saw their first American golf course yesterday, but did not play on it. As guests of Glenna Collett, American star, they took a motor trip through parts of Westchester County and Connecticut, which have courses every few miles along the roads. They also had lunch at one of the Westchester clubs. Miss Fishwick displayed a keen interest in the courses, the arrangement of traps and the layout of the greens, and several times insisted on stopping. The players spent a part of the afternoon watching the matches in the United States women's squash racquets championship at Greenwich, Conn.

FRANTZEN WINS 40 TO 39

NEW Y

ITALY ENACTS LAW RESTRICTING VIVISECTION

Eminent Doctor Urges Its Abolition Except in Certain Cases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Great advance has been made in Italy in recent years as regards the treatment of animals. The notion prevalent among the uneducated classes, especially in Southern Italy, that ill-treatment of animals constituted no offense has now almost entirely disappeared, and, thanks to the unremitting propaganda of the Italian Society for the Protection of Animals, the masses are beginning to realize that they have not only rights but also duties toward animals.

The new Italian Penal Code, which enters into force on July 1, 1931, contains severer penalties for cruelty to animals than are to be found in the old one. While the latter punishes those found guilty of cruelty to animals with a fine of only 100 lire, about $5, Article 491 of the new Penal Code imposes heavier fines and restricts vivisection within well defined limits.

This article reads as follows:

"Whosoever acts with cruelty toward animals or overworks them or puts them to labor for which they are unfitted, either by age or illness, is punishable by a fine of 100 lire to 3000 lire. The same penalty is applicable to anyone using animals for vivisection without a permit from the authorities, or outside the places expressly reserved for instructive and scientific experiments of this nature. The abovenamed penalty may be increased if animals are used for games or public spectacles involving cruelty or suffering. With regard to cases foreseen in the first part of the present article, the guilty party, if a cabman or driver with a license, is liable to be suspended from his occupation, should he be an habitual offender."

There is a strong movement in Italy for the complete abolition of vivisection, and it is stated that Signor Mussolini is strongly in favor of its abolition. The Societa Zoofila Romana, as the Roman Society for the Protection of Animals has lately been named, is doing its utmost to achieve this end. In a recent number of its official organ called "Noah's Ark," the society states that it "will continue by every means in its power the campaign which it has undertaken against vivisection, and will not desist from its efforts until it has succeeded in putting an end to the orgy of cruelty which is daily enacted in the laboratories of numerous clinics to the detriment of defenceless animals, which are cruelly tortured in a vain search after scientific truth which thousands of scientists have declared impossible to attain by these inhuman means."

Dr. Ciaburri, an eminent member of the medical profession, has submitted to the Government a proposal for the regulation of vivisection. In his view vivisection should be limited by

(1) An Article of the Penal Code abolishing vivisection in general and permitting it only in definite cases regulated by special laws; (2) A new article in the Penal Code reading: "Experiments on living animals may only be performed by those possessing a degree in medicine, surgery, the veterinary art, and then solely for the purpose of research into some new scientific truth or therapeutic treatment. Before carrying out such experiments permission must be obtained from the president of the faculty in question, and the request justified by a clear statement of the reasons for such an experiment. The permit once given must be further ratified by the president of the tribunal. A full report of the experiment, carried out in the presence of an inspector or expert, must be drawn up and signed by all present." (3) Vivisection for instructive purposes should be replaced in future by films.

Dr. Ciaburri's proposal has had a favorable reception in the press and in the natural scientific world and is now being studied by the Italian Government.

Moscow Outlines Arab 'Red' Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Communist policy in Palestine which aims to combat Zionism or so-called imperialism by making the Palestine Communist Party predominantly of an Arab character was outlined in an editorial in the newspaper Pravda of Jan. 14. It describes the results of the seventh Congress in Palestine of the Communist Party, held last December.

The Congress, according to Pravda, unanimously approved all resolutions of the Communist Internationale, passed important resolutions regarding trade union and agrarian questions and elected a new central committee on which Arabs predominate.

Commenting on the Palestine situation Pravda says:

"The basic danger of the present stage of the development of the party is the influence of Jewish Zionist chauvinism, which delays the pace of the Arabization of the party. The successful activity of the Communist parties in Arab countries is impossible without a strong trade union organization including masses of Arab workers under revolutionary guidance, and without the closest contact between peasants and Bedouins based on the demands of the agrarian revolution."

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System, "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 7

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 8.

"Snoop and Peep" (WEAF—T). Correspondence school detectives. 7:30.

Weber and Fields (WEAF Chain). 8.

"Dixie Circus" (WJZ Chain). In winter quarters in Florida and trying out a new act. 9.

"The Silver Flute" (WEAF Chain). Play within a play. 8:30.

"The Campus" (WJZ Chain). Adventures of Dick Trevor, freshman. 8.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesque radio programs. 10.

"East Lynne" (CBS—T). Noted old thriller by Hank Simmons company. 10.

"Chore, Le and Ese" (WJZ Chain). Three neighbors. 10:30.

"Aunt Lain's Adventures" (WJZ Chain). 10:45.

Rhythmic Music

Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh, soloists; orchestra (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes "Variation" period. 9:15.

Harry Hank Simmons company. 10.

Ben Selzer, baritone; Handy Boys, male trio; **Vee Lawnhurst**, soloist; **Don Voorhees's Orchestra** (Fuller—WJZ—T). 8:30.

Horace Heidt and his orchestra; Little Jack Little; Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:15, 11:45, 12.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Standard classics including the three Frenchmen Saint-Saëns, Bizet and Gounod. 6:05.

Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; **Floyd Gibbons** (WEAF—T). Dawn, Peer Gyat (Grieg); Overture, Le Roi d'Ys (Lalo); Dreams (Wagner); Enigma Variations (Elgar); Treasure Waltz (Strauss). 9.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Light classics including several Viennese composers. 11.

Recitals

Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 6.

Lannie Ross, tenor; string trio (WEAF Chain). "Troubadour of the Moon." 11.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 9. **Dean Gleason L. Archer** (WEAF—T). Fundamental law discussion. 7:15.

"The Highroad of Adventure" (WEAF—T). Gilbert K. Gable. 7:45.

National Radio Forum (CBS—T). Political Washington. 9:30.

Band Music

Concert band; "Sacred Stone of the Oneidas" (CBS). 9.

Track Meet

Millrose A. A. Games, Madison Square Garden (WOR). Ninety minute story of annual meet featuring some noted record holders, both foreign and native. 9:15.

Daytime Programs

Parnassus String Trio and Singing Canaries (WJZ, WHAM). 9:30 a. m.

International Singers, male quartet; Virginia Arneld, pianist (CBS.) 10 a. m.

New World Salon Orchestra (CBS). 10:30 a. m.

New York Philharmonic Symphony Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor (CBS—T). Intermediate series. Ninety minutes. 11:30 a. m.

"Keys to Happiness" (WEAF Chain). Artist recitals featuring a well-known pianist each week. 11:30 a. m.

"Organ Melodies" (WJZ Chain). Chicago studio period. 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

"A Roman Garden" (WOR) Huger Elliott tells of the one at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. 12:15.

League for Industrial Democracy Luncheon (WEAF—T). 1:45.

Lillian Bucknam, soprano; Chester Tallman, baritone (CBS—T.) **Columbia Artist Recital.** 2.

"Whither Education?" (WJZ Chain). National Republican Club discussion. 2.

National Democratic Club Forum (CBS—T). 2:15.

"The Four Clubmen" (CBS—T). Male quartet. 3.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestra under Harry Kogen. 3:30.

"Classic Gems" (WEAF Chain). 4.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 4.

"Sisters of the Skillet" (WJZ Chain). Humor and popular songs. 4.

Antonio De Grassi, violinist; concert orchestra (WJZ—T). Forty-five minute "Pacific Feature Hour," classical period from west coast. 4:15.

"Spanish Serenade" (CBS—T). Characteristic orchestra under Vincent Sorey. 4:30.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 8

Orchestral

Special Roxy Symphony Concert, Erno Rapee, conductor (WEAF and WJZ—T). Weekly benefit concert from Roxy Theater for unemployed musicians. 11 a. m.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bernardino Molinari, conductor (CBS—T). From Carnegie Hall. 3.

People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor (WBZ). One of series of six transmissions from Boston's Jordan Hall. 5.

Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest (CBS—T). 8:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschman, conductor (KMOX). 5.

Vocal and Instrumental

Mixed chorus; organ; instrumental ensemble (WEAF Chain). Hour of favorites. 5.

"Sweethearts of the Air" (CBS). New series by mixed quartet of well-known Columbia soloists and concert orchestra. 5:30.

"A Musical Moment" (WJZ Chain). Works of Henry Gerstle, modern composer, himself conducting; Norman Price, tenor. 6:15.

Concert Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; soloist (WEAF—T). Half Hour. 7:30.

Major Bowes Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). Lyana Donaz, soprano soloist. 8.

Manhattan Choral Club; Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley, conductor (WOR). Henry Hadley's pastoral "Mirtil in Acadia." 9:30.

Soloist and Orchestra

Maurice Chevalier; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Six-month series by the French stage and screen star. He will sing three songs and take the leading rôle in a specially written playlet each period. 8:30.

Maria Kurenko, coloratura soprano; Josef Pasternack, conductor (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T). Arias from "Manon," "Sadko" and "Romeo and Juliet," by Mme. Kurenko. 9:15.

Vocal

"Samson and Delilah," Part I (WEAF—T). National Oratorio Society. 1.

"Musical Crusaders" (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). Musical visit to Brittany and Normandy, French provinces. 4:15.

Mixed quartet (Enna Jettick—WJZ—T). Fifteen minutes. 8. NBC Pacific. 9:30.

Male quartet (Dunn McCarthy—WJZ—T). 11:15.

Characteristic Music

Neapolitan Days (WEAF—T). Italian ballads by Italian soloists, mandolins and orchestra. 12:30.

El Tango Romantico (WEAF Chain). Typical Latin rhythm by soloist and orchestra. 3:30.

Red Lacquer and Jade (WOR). Oriental philosophy and music. 5:30.

Around the Samovar (CBS—T). Russian period by Russian group. 10:30.

Chamber Music

Library of Congress Musicale (WJZ Chain). Schubert "Sonata in A Minor for Violoncello and Piano," and Schumann's "Adagio and Allegro, Op. 70, for Violoncello and Piano." 2.

"Northern Lights" (WJZ Chain). Scandinavian program, Grieg dominating, by Astrid Fielde, soprano, and string trio. 6:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Harbor Lights (WEAF, WJZ—T). Sea stories. 7.

Feature Magazine Hour (Collier's—WJZ—T). 8:15.

"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF—T). 10:45.

Talks

"The Unknown Continent" (CBS—T). J. B. Priestly, noted English author, speaking from London, on the eve of his departure for America. 12:30.

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence. 9.

"World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons" (WJZ Chain). 9:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother; Harmonica Symphony; Radio Rascals.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC. "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
7:15 Editorial News Review.
7:30 "Buddy and Blake" sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Mary McCoy, soprano; Raymond Knight; Harry Reser's Eskimos.
9:30 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird; soloist; orchestra.
9:45 Country Club Capers.
10:00 Earle Nelson and John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Italian Night from Grand Ballroom, S. S. Conte Grande.
11:00 E. S. Ridsout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, East Indian music; dance orchestra.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:35 "National Affairs," Davis Lawrence.
5:45 "The Conquerors" (WJZ Chain). Adventures of Dick Trevor, freshman. 5.
6:00 "Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesque radio programs. 10.
6:30 "East Lynne" (CBS—T). Noted old thriller by Hank Simmons company. 10.
7:00 "Chore, Le and Ese" (WJZ Chain). Three neighbors. 10:30.
7:30 "Aunt Lain's Adventures" (WJZ Chain). 10:45.

Rhythmic Music

Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh, soloists; orchestra (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes "Variation" period. 9:15.

Earle Spicer, baritone; Handy Boys, male trio; **Vee Lawnhurst**, soloist; **Don Voorhees's Orchestra** (Fuller—WJZ—T). 8:30.

Horace Heidt and his orchestra; Little Jack Little; Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:15, 11:45, 12.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Standard classics including the three Frenchmen Saint-Saëns, Bizet and Gounod. 6:05.

Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; **Floyd Gibbons** (WEAF—T). Dawn, Peer Gyat (Grieg); Overture, Le Roi d'Ys (Lalo); Dreams (Wagner); Enigma Variations (Elgar); Treasure Waltz (Strauss). 9.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Light classics including several Viennese composers. 11.

Recitals

Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 6.

Lannie Ross, tenor; string trio (WEAF Chain). "Troubadour of the Moon." 11.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 9. **Dean Gleason L. Archer** (WEAF—T). Fundamental law discussion. 7:15.

"The Highroad of Adventure" (WEAF—T). Gilbert K. Gable. 7:45.

National Radio Forum (CBS—T). Political Washington. 9:30.

Band Music

Concert band; "Sacred Stone of the Oneidas" (CBS). 9.

Track Meet

Millrose A. A. Games, Madison Square Garden (WOR). Ninety minute story of annual meet featuring some noted record holders, both foreign and native. 9:15.

Daytime Programs

Parnassus String Trio and Singing Canaries (WJZ, WHAM). 9:30 a. m.

International Singers, male quartet; Virginia Arneld, pianist (CBS.) 10 a. m.

New World Salon Orchestra (CBS). 10:30 a. m.

New York Philharmonic Symphony Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor (CBS—T). Intermediate series. Ninety minutes. 11:30 a. m.

"Keys to Happiness" (WEAF Chain). Artist recitals featuring a well-known pianist each week. 11:30 a. m.

"Organ Melodies" (WJZ Chain). Chicago studio period. 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

"A Roman Garden" (WOR) Huger Elliott tells of the one at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. 12:15.

League for Industrial Democracy Luncheon (WEAF—T). 1:45.

Lillian Bucknam, soprano; Chester Tallman, baritone (CBS—T.) **Columbia Artist Recital.** 2.

"Whither Education?" (WJZ Chain). National Republican Club discussion. 2.

National Democratic Club Forum (CBS—T). 2:15.

"The Four Clubmen" (CBS—T). Male quartet. 3.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestra under Harry Kogen. 3:30.

"Classic Gems" (WEAF Chain). 4.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 4.

"Sisters of the Skillet" (WJZ Chain). Humor and popular songs. 4.

Antonio De Grassi, violinist; concert orchestra (WJZ—T). Forty-five minute "Pacific Feature Hour," classical period from west coast. 4:15.

"Spanish Serenade" (CBS—T). Characteristic orchestra under Vincent Sorey. 4:30.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 8

Orchestral

Special Roxy Symphony Concert, Erno Rapee, conductor (WEAF and WJZ—T). Weekly benefit concert from Roxy Theater for unemployed musicians. 11 a. m.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bernardino Molinari, conductor (CBS—T). From Carnegie Hall. 3.

People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor (WBZ). One of series of six transmissions from Boston's Jordan Hall. 5.

Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest (CBS—T). 8:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschman, conductor (KMOX). 5.

Vocal and Instrumental

Mixed chorus; organ; instrumental ensemble (WEAF Chain). Hour of favorites. 5.

"Sweethearts of the Air" (CBS). New series by mixed quartet of well-known Columbia soloists and concert orchestra. 5:30.

"A Musical Moment" (WJZ Chain). Works of Henry Gerstle, modern composer, himself conducting; Norman Price, tenor. 6:15.

Concert Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; soloist (WEAF—T). Half Hour. 7:30.

Major Bowes Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). Lyana Donaz, soprano soloist. 8.

Manhattan Choral Club; Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley, conductor (WOR). Henry Hadley's pastoral "Mirtil in Acadia." 9:30.

Soloist and Orchestra

Maurice Chevalier; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Six-month series by the French stage and screen star. He will sing three songs and take the leading rôle in a specially written playlet each period. 8:30.

Maria Kurenko, coloratura soprano; Josef Pasternack, conductor (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T). Arias from "Manon," "Sadko" and "Romeo and Juliet," by Mme. Kurenko. 9:15.

Vocal

"Samson and Delilah," Part I (WEAF—T). National Oratorio Society. 1.

"Musical Crusaders" (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). Musical visit to Brittany and Normandy, French provinces. 4:15.

Mixed quartet (Enna Jettick—WJZ—T). Fifteen minutes. 8. NBC Pacific. 9:30.

Male quartet (Dunn McCarthy—WJZ—T). 11:15.

Characteristic Music

Neapolitan Days (WEAF—T). Italian ballads by Italian soloists, mandolins and orchestra. 12:30.

El Tango Romantico (WEAF Chain). Typical Latin rhythm by soloist and orchestra. 3:30.

Red Lacquer and Jade (WOR). Oriental philosophy and music. 5:30.

Around the Samovar (CBS—T). Russian period by Russian group. 10:30.

Chamber Music

Library of Congress Musicale (WJZ Chain). Schubert "Sonata in A Minor for Violoncello and Piano," and Schumann's "Adagio and Allegro, Op. 70, for Violoncello and Piano." 2.

"Northern Lights" (WJZ Chain). Scandinavian program, Grieg dominating, by Astrid Fielde, soprano, and string trio. 6:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Harbor Lights (WEAF, WJZ—T). Sea stories. 7.

Feature Magazine Hour (Collier's—WJZ—T). 8:15.

"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF—T). 10:45.

Talks

"The Unknown Continent" (CBS—T). J. B. Priestly, noted English author, speaking from London, on the eve of his departure for America. 12:30.

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence. 9.

"World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons" (WJZ Chain). 9:30.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 80 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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FLUSHING, L. I.—Choice 2 and 4-room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; good neighborhood; modern improvements; convenient to subway; reasonable rent. Apply Janitor on premises, 171 Union St. Tel. Independence 4-0737.

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WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; Greater New York; references exchanged. Box M-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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WANTED

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Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, the Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Keys to Happiness."
12:01 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS program.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, Philharmonic Symphony children's concert; Ernest Schelling, conductor.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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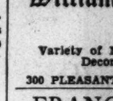
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Next to City Hall

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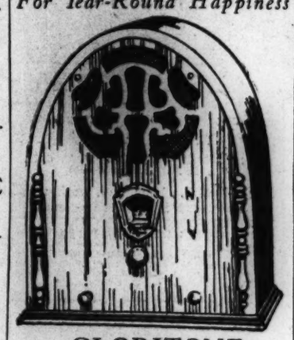
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Kitchen Utensils

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Bray Block Telephone
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MASSACHUSETTS

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TRULY A GREAT PLACE TO TRADE
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Where you can buy in confidence. Good Values. But never at the expense of Good Quality.
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: CAROLINE OF ANSPACH.

Where: Germany and England.

When: 1683-1737.

Why famous: A German princess, daughter of the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, who, through her marriage to the young electoral prince of Hanover, later became an English Queen. As a girl she lived partly in Dresden with her mother who had remarried, partly with her guardian, the Elector Frederick, and his wife in Berlin. After her own marriage to Prince George Augustus in September, 1706, she lived with him in Hanover until there took place that contretemps which placed a Hanoverian prince upon the English throne.

Princess Caroline felt a lively interest in the decree by which Queen Anne designated a member of the house of Hanover to be her successor rather than one of the house of Stuart. In the autumn of 1714, when her father-in-law became George I of England, not having troubled to learn even a word of the tongue spoken by his new subjects, the younger George with his wife followed. All the Hanoverians were totally ignorant of English laws and English ways. It was no easy task for a German woman to fill tactfully the position of Princess of Wales, but in this Caroline succeeded signally. She grew to be extremely popular in England. Though at one period practically ostracized from Court and separated from her children, because of a quarrel between her husband and the King, the Princess of Wales kept her composure. Her tastes being literary, she attracted to her drawing-room such men as Lord Chesterfield, Pope and Gay and Lord Hervey.

At length the quarrel between the two Georges was mended, the Prince and Princess were reinstated at Court, and seven years later they ascended the throne. Thereafter Queen Caroline exerted a telling and an advantageous effect upon affairs of state, being the chief supporter of Sir Robert Walpole, the Prime Minister, in his peace policy. Caroline was a woman of tolerance, of wide understanding and ability. Decidedly clever, she knew how to await her ends; she knew precisely when to overlook mistakes, when to flatter, when to aid her husband. And he valued her aid. Four times she was regent during the King's absence abroad; in every way she conducted herself as a model wife and queen.

A Word a Day

Factotum

A "factotum" is one who does for his employer all sorts of services, the word being incorporated into English from the Latin phrase *jac totum*, "do (thou) all" (*facere*, "to do," and *totum*, "all").

The word is applied to those "doers" in offices who may sympathize with a certain office boy; whenever the manager told the bookkeeper to do something, the latter always told a clerk, who finally told the lad—who "did" it.

Fac-to'-tum is accented on the second syllable; sound *a* as in *hat*, *c* as *k*, *o* as in *old*, *u* as in *circus*.

"Our familiar 'Jack-of-all-trades' is not a factotum; the former does odd jobs for anyone who will pay him; the latter 'does everything,' so to speak, in an establishment."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

In Lighter Vein

True Enough

Prison Visitor (asking tiresome questions): "And was it a love for money that brought you here?"

"Why, no, ma'am," replied the prisoner, "you can't get any here."

Pay as Installment!

It's not what you'd do with a million,
If riches should e'er be your lot,
But what are you doing at present
With the dollar and a quarter you've got?
—*Reformed Church Messenger.*

Speaking of Automobile Shows

She (from the interior of a very expensive new car): "Oh, Bob, it's like sitting in the loveliest armchair."

Husband: "Come out, dear, and I'll buy you a lovely armchair."—*Times of India.*

These Men!

Fiancé: "I haven't the courage to tell your father of my debts."

Fiancée: "What cowards you men are! Father hasn't the courage to tell you of his debts." — *Nagels Lustige Welt* (Berlin).

A Quotation for Today

NEVER let what you don't know upset what you do know.—BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Business Men'

New York

"HARD-HEADED business men" is an expression often heard. That the expression "tender-hearted" may, with equal justice, be affixed to "business men" is shown by the following incident.

Two men engaged in different branches of the same profession happened to have their headquarters in one of the big office buildings of lower Manhattan. They were strangers to each other.

One day Mr. X. came to Mr. Y. and asked if he would object to their renting an office together, since both seemed to have space too large for their needs. Mr. Y., seeing that this would be mutually advantageous, agreed, and soon they were settled in new quarters.

Shortly afterward Mr. Y. unexpectedly found himself in "a tight place." From telephone conversations Mr. X. took in the situation, and it was not long before he went over to Mr. Y. and put a check for several hundred dollars in front of him. "Take this," he insisted. "Use it, and forget about it for the present. Sometime when it is really convenient for you, you may pay me back."

Needless to say, Mr. Y. was touched at the kindness shown him by a man who so recently had been a stranger!

The Children's Corner

What the Young Sea Gulls Learned

MRS. SEA GULL sat near her nest, perched on the steep slope of a cliff. Although to look at her anyone would have thought she slept, she was thinking about many things.

That morning her young children had shown how quickly they were growing up by flying in their father's track far out across the sea. She had felt very proud, as she sat watching them, to know that all her weeks of patient training had not been in vain, and her pride had been even greater when Thomas, the oldest, swooped down upon a wave to seize a piece of fish. But she was not quite prepared for the result, since instead of being pleased at his daring, Thomas came flying back uttering loud cries.

"Mother, Mother, the water is salt, how shall I drink?" he asked in distress, and Mrs. Sea Gull realized that her children's education, instead of being nearly finished, had scarcely begun.

No sooner had Thomas returned, than his brothers and sisters came flying back too, each having discovered that the tempting looking water was horrid to taste.

"We are so thirsty!" they wailed, and besought their mother to give them something to drink. Mrs. Sea Gull remembered a large piece of fish which she had kept by for supper, and after dividing it with her sharp bill, she told her children to eat it slowly and sip the rich oil to quench their thirst. This they did, and although they were still thirsty, peace was restored in the nest.

Mrs. Sea Gull then sat down to wait for her husband. Many hours passed, but at length her patience was rewarded by seeing a speck in the sky, which grew larger and larger as the strong, grayish-white wings beat the air.

Mr. Sea Gull was very pleased with himself, for he had had good hunting, and together they rejoiced over his choice collection of fish thrown to him by the fishermen of passing ships.

During supper Mrs. Sea Gull told her husband of the morning's events.

"If only it would rain," she sighed, "all would be well." But she shook her head as she looked at the clear starlit sky.

Her husband, however, was quite cheerful. "Tomorrow we shall have rain, I feel sure," he said comfortingly.

Early next morning Mr. Sea Gull awoke, and raising his head from beneath his wing, breathed in the keen morning air. For a moment he kept quite still, until borne swiftly on the wind he caught a most delicious scent.

"Rain," he chuckled to himself contentedly, "but it's miles away yet." And so he settled down for another doze.

An hour later all was bustle and excitement in the nest.

"Now, children," said Father Sea Gull, "tell me what you can smell."

"Fish for breakfast," replied the eldest, who was always hungry.

"Breathe more deeply this time, and keep your heads well up," said Father Sea Gull again. The children obeyed, and then they, too, caught the strange new scent.

"What can it be?" they asked in chorus.

"A rain cloud," replied their mother as she brought in the breakfast.

At first the children were puzzled by this, until their father explained that they were going to fly out to meet it, and drink the rain as it fell from the sky.

This was a new adventure indeed, and the young ones needed no encouragement to start. With swift, clean movements they flew from the nest, guided in the right direction by their parents. After the first five miles other birds joined the party, coming as it seemed from all points of the compass, and very soon they, themselves, were like a great moving white cloud.

Below, a ship ploughed its way through huge waves, and the skipper looked at the dark cloud-banks rising in the distance.

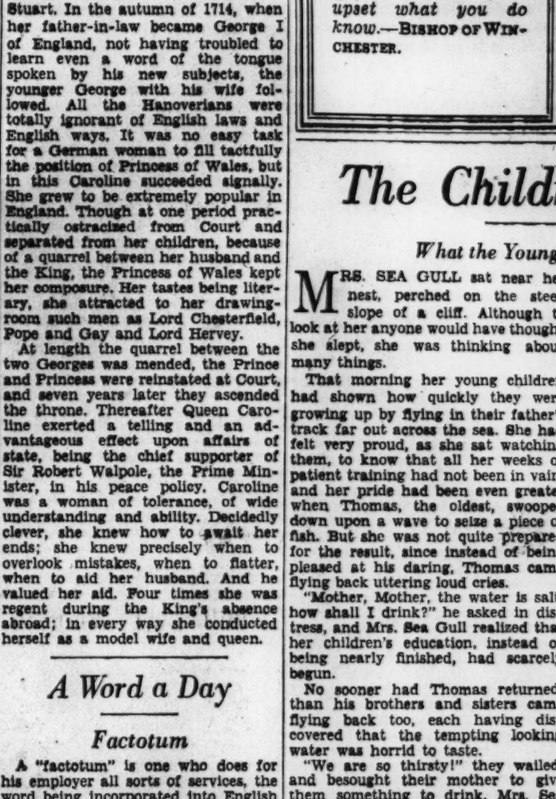
"Rain coming," he remarked to a deckhand. "See where the sea birds wheel."

On and on the birds flew, and just when the children thought they were going to be disappointed, two or three drops fell and landed on their heads. How cool they felt, and how the little gulls longed for more so that they might be able to taste this new delicious drink. They hadn't very long to wait, for in less than a minute the cloud appeared to open, and the rain fell steadily and heavily.

"Up! up!" urged Father Sea Gull, as he himself rose to greet the welcome shower.

"Drink deeply," cried the mother, already tasting the rain drops. The children needed no second bidding, and as the water trickled down their throats, they uttered loud cries of glee, for they knew they need never be thirsty again. All through the storm they sported and chased one another, and it was only when the sun shone on their glistening feathers that they returned contentedly to their nest.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


This afternoon ol' Togo said to me, "How about going to see this little Betty Ann that you have been talking so much about?"
"Suits me", I said - But before we got to her house I warned him about how she likes to sit on one and pull one's tail.
But I guess it wasn't necessary - He's much larger than I am and seemed to enjoy having her use him as a pillow -
And when she tried to pull his tail, he just wagged it back and forth and kept it out of her reach -
Which is a lot more than I will ever be able to do with the one I have!

Occupations Puzzle

Six kinds of occupations or trades have been illustrated here. Can you name them?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Fascism Facing Its Greatest Test

EVIDENCE points to the present economic crisis in Italy as the most serious test that Fascism has yet endured. Outwardly, perhaps, the position of the Government is as strong as ever; and Fascism as a political doctrine has no rival in Italy. But it is admitted that there is more discontent today than there has been for a number of years, and there is a general feeling that Mussolini has undertaken a tremendous task in endeavoring to reduce wages and bring down prices.

The situation perhaps is not radically different from that in other countries. But, fairly or unfairly, more is expected from Fascism than from ordinary governments. Success is the raison d'être of dictators. If a dictator does not show himself to be superior to all adverse circumstances, he is somewhat discredited. Under Fascism there is a certain surrender of liberty which can only be justified by exceptional results.

But according to the anti-Fascists, the budget has not been balanced for several years. There were large deficits in 1928-1929, and again in 1929-1930. Whether these assertions are true, it is difficult to ascertain; but at any rate, Mussolini admits a deficit in the current fiscal year.

The fiscal pride which caused Il Duce to stabilize the lira at a higher rate than the French franc has produced a sort of inflation of salaries and prices, and the Government now seeks to deflate them both. Obviously, no government would risk unpopularity by a wholesale reduction of the salaries of state employees—who are particularly numerous in Italy—unless driven by necessity. The ordinary workers, too, are uneasy. The promised compensation in the shape of cheaper commodities can be brought about only by strenuous measures, and indeed it is doubted whether it is being brought about as generally as intended.

Elsewhere it is complained that falling prices are one of the factors of unemployment, inasmuch as they seem to denote overproduction. But in Italy lower wages and prices are meant to stimulate production and increase exports. Industry has declined by at least 15 per cent in a single year.

In most countries, if difficulties accumulate, there is an alternative government; but in Italy this alternative government is lacking. It may not be particularly useful to change governments, but a change of government is at least a safety valve.

If Fascism—or any other single party—claims the praise when it succeeds, it must expect to incur the blame when it fails. So the régime is being held responsible for hard times. The Italian newspapers are not permitted to criticize, but the people are beginning to murmur. The very exaggerations of Fascism's pretensions are now working against it. It is obvious that, like other forms of government, it is not infallible. For these reasons, competent observers believe that Fascism is now being tested as it has not been tested before. The essential condition of its existence is continued success.

Archaic Motor Speed Laws

NEWS that England has exempted light automobiles from speed limits may encourage some reappraisal of such laws in America. Among the forty-eight states there are eight different ideas of what constitutes proper regulation of motor vehicle speeds. Obviously, even allowing for peculiar local conditions, not all of them can be correct.

Beginning with the Massachusetts law, which permits whatever speed is "reasonable and proper" under the circumstances but declares anything above twenty miles an hour to be presumptive evidence of unreasonable speed, the range of established limits runs to Nevada's law, which says that speeds above fifty miles an hour shall be illegal. In between, there is Missouri with a specified limit of twenty-five miles an hour, also with a prima facie qualification which permits of higher speeds; two states with thirty-mile limits, New York and Utah; fifteen with limits of thirty-five miles; eight with limits of forty miles, and twelve with forty-five.

Eight states have abolished the maximum speed limit altogether. They are Connecticut, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, Montana, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin.

In view of this wide range of speed laws, it is clear that of the prevalent ideas some are archaic and some may be too advanced. The general opinion seems to be that the lower limits are obsolete.

The modern speed regulation recognizes that motorcars have been remarkably improved in performance and responsiveness. It is based upon an awareness that the modern automobile with four-wheel brakes can stop from almost any speed within one-half the distance required in the two-wheel brake era. Flattering evidence of this is available in brake performance of a new car as compared with the legal standard demand. The standard brake code, compiled back in the days of two-wheel brakes, requires a stopping distance of fifty feet from a speed of twenty miles an hour. There is no car manufactured now that cannot stop from this speed within twenty-five feet and many of them can do it within fifteen feet.

Owners of such cars are aware of this deceleration performance, and they know how carefully it has been matched to acceleration and high-speed capacities. Accordingly, they are driving at higher average speeds from year to year.

In the face of this, motor-vehicle officials and legislators are constantly working to modify the archaic speed laws that they may catch up with the new standards of speed and safety in passenger car performance.

The League and Gold

A REMARKABLY exhaustive study of gold and its international implications has been issued by a special committee appointed by the League of Nations. It cannot fail to be read with deep interest by those who guide monetary policy, and may have far-reaching consequences to mankind if its findings fall on receptive ground.

The condition of the gold standard warrants the hope that the ground is well prepared for the League report. Gold is flowing persistently in the direction where it is least needed—to the United States and France—leaving many nations apprehensive of a shortage. The League is much exercised over the encouragement of gold hoarding afforded by modern money relations.

Obviously, a scramble for the metal is in the interests neither of international harmony nor of maximum economic development. Carried to its logical conclusion, indeed, it would result in the world's creditors sitting on bags of gold which had been rendered worthless by the refusal of the rest of the world to regard them as claims on wealth. Already Australia and Argentina have found the pressure from creditors too much to keep them anchored to the gold standard.

Ideally, the monetary policy of nations should be the result of both external and internal considerations. It should be the product of collaboration of the central banks of the various countries. Of late years, the report shows, collaboration has been halting, and to a great extent ineffective in maintaining the right gold relation between creditor and debtor states.

Before the war, movements of gold carried their own equilibrating influences. Incoming gold automatically supported an increase of money supplies, advancing prices in the receiving territory, which became a market for the goods of the gold-consigning country. Under the modern managed system, however, equilibrium is left to the working out of forces which are humanly devised and must be humanly controlled to avoid the effects of "gold nationalism."

To maintain smoothly the working of the new gold standard, according to the League report, central banks must "prevent avoidable disequilibria and restore equilibrium after the balance has been lost." Here the report is, of course, treading on delicate ground, because, even without mentioning names, the League may be thought to be reproving the United States and France as persistent creditors, whose policy has not always been calculated to restore equilibrium to the trading world. The report at least tacitly recognizes, however, that in the final analysis public policy is as important as money policy in impeding—or facilitating—necessary readjustments.

All the evidence points to the supposition that central bank coöperation would be closer if the banks of the various nations had public support behind them. Then, too, of course, public and not monetary policy is responsible for high tariffs and other obstructions to the free flow of capital from creditor to debtor, and even of settlements from debtor to creditor. If the nations wish to keep their currencies linked with gold, they cannot live in watertight compartments, because a common monetary standard involves common responsibilities, particularly if, as George E. Roberts, American member of the League committee, says, that standard is "the most important coöperative undertaking in the world."

The New South's Agrarians

ECONOMICS and romantic idealism rub shoulders in a symposium, recently published, which proposes to restore and strengthen agrarianism in the South. In "I'll Take My Stand," twelve southerners, now designated by their critics as the Young Confederates, have protested against what they consider over-industrialization of their section. Their point of view may be expected to attract more than local attention, if one may judge by the interest shown recently in two debates on the issues they have raised. In Richmond, Va., and New Orleans, La., these debates were reported at length by the daily press. So far, however, neither the typical farmer nor the factory-seeking chamber of commerce seems to have appreciated fully the significance of the discussions.

Although a major part of the symposium is devoted to social and cultural trends in the South, the crux of the agrarians' argument seems to depend upon a fundamental change in economic theory and practice. Briefly, these southerners believe the farmer in their section has become too dependent on industry for his livelihood and that his "money crops" are not, and will not be, sufficient in an industrial state to buy what he needs. If the industrial trend continues, they reason, he will be forced to accept a lower standard of living.

They propose that he turn—or return—to true agrarianism in order to maintain a high degree of independence. This would require the farmer to produce the food, clothing and other necessaries for himself and his family, thus reducing to an extreme minimum the purchases for which he must pay in money. He would limit so-called "money crops" to those which could be grown in addition to his plantings for home consumption. Also, he would be expected to develop a higher degree of sales resistance, so as to avoid buying manufactured goods for which he could not pay cash.

Just where the line would be drawn between agrarianism and industrialism is not made clear. Many practical questions arise in this connection: Would the farmer find it economical to make his cotton and wooten cloth at home, considering the relatively low cost of such finished products? Would he dispense with motor vehicles, except those which might be used to transport produce to market? Would he be allowed a radio, electrical appliances and various manufactured products for which less expensive but also less satisfactory substitutes might be obtained? How many children could he send to college? How would his taxes be paid? The questions could be prolonged to show the radicalism of the agrarians' proposals.

One critic has called the Young Confederates' symposium "the most audacious book ever written by southerners," and has added, "indeed, some claim might be made for it as the most challenging book published in America since Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty.'" Doubtless their purpose in taking such an extreme position is to attract the attention which is necessary to produce any changes. Industrial evolution in the South has been so rapid that proper adjustment could not keep pace with the changes. Integration of industrialism and agrarianism is needed, not only in the South but in other sections. If these twelve southerners can facilitate that integration with such a protest, their symposium will have been worth while.

Will the Public Pay to See Film Ads?

THOUGH it has taken some time for the public to protest against the increasing commercialization of radio programs, considerable displeasure already has been manifested upon the introduction of a new type of advertising in motion pictures. Probably the lukewarm reception accorded the first presentation of this kind in a large New York theater was due in part to the fact that the public, stirred by the radio "subsidy," was in no frame of mind to welcome further encroachment upon the entertainment field by advertisers.

Film producers, theater owners and advertisers say that the practice awaits a definite reaction from the public. If they are sincere in wishing to be governed by the desires of the people, such film advertising will be short-lived, for there is little doubt that further attempts will meet more strenuous objection.

The first of a series of such advertisements consisted of a fourteen-minute comedy sponsored by a cigarette manufacturer. Even the entertainment value of the piece was questioned. The fact that the theater patrons were forced to sit through this picture in order to enjoy the part of the program which they desired to see left them in no mood fully to appreciate or be influenced by the publicity intended.

Whether the advertising film is inserted as an added feature or displaces something in the regular run is of little consequence. The patrons either are forced to spend more time in the theater to receive their money's worth, or are kept from receiving it by a curtailment of the legitimate program.

The public protested against screen advertising during the period of the silent pictures, and up to the trial of this new plan only the smallest houses included any kind of film advertising. That the public appreciated this attention to its preferences has been shown by the tremendous patronage at all meritorious pictures.

There remain many efficient media for advertising, and there is no valid excuse for thrusting this innovation upon a public sincerely seeking recreation and entertainment unhindered by such flagrant commercialism.

On Receiving the Order of the Egg

J. H. THOMAS, Secretary for the Dominions in Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet, has quickly managed to get himself restored to his quondam position as an institution of the British Empire. For the last three months he has been under a cloud as the result of a lapsus linguæ in the House of Commons to which R. B. Bennett, the Premier of Canada, took exception. Now "Jimmy" has been invested with the Order of the Egg by the South African students' delegation in London.

There was nothing facetious about the decoration; there is, indeed, an Order of the Egg. It appears that the order grows out of an old South African custom, and, though it is not so formal as, say, the Order of the Thistle, whose emblem is at the disposition of the British Crown, it is bestowed by the sons of the veld on men who have distinguished themselves in binding South Africa to the old country. By service Mr. Thomas deserved such recognition.

It was natural that the Dominions Secretary should be a doubting Thomas in receiving such an emblem. It reminded him of other days when eggs were not so complimentary. As a politician he said it was not the first time he had received the mark of the egg. The South Africans, of course, made the investiture much more gracefully than had some earlier donors in the city of Derby, which he has long represented in Parliament. In that day eggs were thrown. It is said, indeed, that they were put into the hands of the first electorate along with the franchise. At any rate they are recorded in number and use in the stormy electioneering days of Edmund Burke. An egg well aimed gave that great orator an opportunity for a sparkling shaft of repartee. Replacing his handkerchief with deliberation, he remarked: "I always said that the arguments of my opponents were unsound."

Other days, other manners. Nowadays the liberties of England at election times do not include license to make a target of seekers after the suffrages of the people. Besides, J. H. Thomas is above the censure of the crowd. He can be all things to all men, dropping his "aitches" to please his aristocratic friends and wearing top hat and frock coat to please his old friends who worked with him on the railroad.

Editorial Notes

Odd that the new ruler of Abyssinia should select a college professor from the United States, the leading exponent of democracy among world nations, to prepare his son to succeed him as Emperor! But then, it is not always the best music teacher who makes the best musician.

A recent survey by the director of the Child Research Center, Washington, D. C., reveals 2124 ways in which parents are annoyed by children. What a small number in comparison to the countless ways in which children are a joy to their parents!

Just at this time a flood would be most welcome in the drought area—a flood of money, clothes and food.

The Campbells Are Going—at four miles a minute!

"Dogs Are Superior to ——"

I LIKE dogs!

Whether they be small dogs gazing eagerly into your eyes and wiggling a tail end that just will not remain steady, or whether they be great, solemn-eyed creatures staring at you with gaze almost retrospective, I like them.

Cardinal Richelieu's days may have been immeasurably enriched by a "handsome and talented cat," but I don't believe he received the companionship and hero-worship that one faithful dog gave to Robinson Crusoe.

An admirer of cats finds time to write: "A cat will never fawn upon you. He can live if he never sees you again. If you admire him he is pleased. If you do not, he is not disturbed. A flick of the tail, a single derisive fluttering of his eyes, and you are expunged as completely as though you never existed."

Now I do not wish to be fawned upon. But to be expunged after a derisive fluttering of the eyes, I should most certainly dislike. So let me say at once, no dog could be so heartless. He might growl a bit and bristle, but never would he fix upon me such a gaze of withering scorn.

Strange though it may seem, a dog weighs human beings by the same intangible something by which one friend measures another. Moods and habits are understood by your dog, but, unlike some friends, he overlooks your failings and continues loving.

Beware lest you try to deceive an intelligent dog. It cannot be done, and the proof is, he "stands by" during your pyrotechnic outbursts, and when they are through carries on with the same sympathetic understanding. He is labeled a dumb animal! I wonder!

Should you lapse into one of your "moods," your dog slips away to a spot close by, lies down, places his nose between his paws and surveys you critically and, I believe, indulgently. Later, when you have recovered your human equilibrium he rises, saunters forward, pokes his cool, soft nose against your hand, looks up as if trying to say: "All right, old chap. I understand. Let's forget."

* * *

Once upon a time I bought a dog. When I bought him he was mostly eyes, head and chassis. A five-dollar bill completed the transaction. After that he fitted snugly inside my pocket as we rode home in the electric car.

During puppyhood he ran riot through my belongings and chewed things that his small, sharp teeth could fasten upon. But he was so regretful when accused, so willing to flop over on his back and roll baby-like eyes when urged to try his jaws on the letter carrier or the policeman, that I came finally to the conclusion he could be no more harmful than a five-year-old youngster; so being a bachelor I spoiled him.

He had a deep well of humor, my dog did, after he grew up. Its depth I did not discover until we traveled along one of those fine streets one always finds in a New England town. The day was cold, but dog and I did not object, for long miles had we tramped the hills and meadows in the early nip of fall.

Chasing leaves and falling twigs—that is, my dog was doing the chasing—we came upon a red blanket wrapped around the pudgy form of a serious-eyed, smudgy-faced, short-tailed canine. The dog, my dog, shot one startled glance up at my face and marched cautiously forward to investigate. He rubbed noses with the bearer of the blanket, perhaps inquired if there was a fancy dress ball somewhere, and then turned deliberately away. The muchly protected stranger went his road, giving to me, across his shoulder, a troubled stare from watery, brown eyes. Presently my dog came close and sat down. His face was wrinkled and his gaze followed the retreating red blanket until it disappeared around a curve.

"Well?" I questioned.

There was no response, but if ever I saw disgust, yet out-and-out amusement written upon a dog's face, it was there.

Could that have happened to a cat?

Never!

An open fire, a register or a radiator—and a soft cushion, probably pink, would best have suited its pleasure while it dreamed, languorously opened one eye, wound itself into a tighter fold, and resumed its dreaming again—of catnip.

Enigmatically, I like cats.

But they are so self-satisfied. Whiskers, for instance, as our friend says. Whiskers that make them strut proudly and growl soft threats. Now if a dog is so decorated, he has no time to strut. He is too busy scouting a bone.

Enough about cats!

* * *

Think about the big dog. The kind that goes bumping happily through your house or apartment, knocking over stray objects, and finally extends an enormous paw to you.

Maybe black spots, fresh muddy splotches, mark his signature upon the floor. Yet what does it matter? He tracks in only what a small boy would, and no youngster could be more eager to greet you than he. His rear extremity may be less wiggly than the terrier's, but he owns a tail that can wag. A tail which guides a symphony of growls and rumbles, forward. Unlike the cat, he has no thought of expunging you from his thoughts even for the briefest moment.

He never tires of you or your presence. You are the one person he loves above all others and he has no hesitancy in permitting the world to know it. He never forgets, though he must often question your constancy.

Nights to him, nights when he may lie before the open fire while you read or write, are second only to the days when you and he travel afar. The hour comes when you lay aside the work. He knows, for up he gets, and crossing to your chair, rests his head upon your lap. Expectantly, silently and eagerly, he waits for that caress that tells to him all that he wishes to know.

The minutes pass; the hour grows late; the world outside is still.

He doesn't care, for you are there.

* * *

I never see a stray dog slinking down the street that I do not wish he might find that one person who would be kind to him; would give to him a home, and would be the someone to whom he could tie. Every dog, to be happy, must have just that. If not, he is as much the waif as the shoddiest, most unkempt urchin prowling the back alleys of the city.

The next time you see a stray animal give it a thought. Even if it be a cat, for although the proud Persian beauty or the common back-fence type may possess comradeship of nebulous variety, it must possess something or after a bath it could not "purr like a peanut stand." My friend writes that such treatment produces the purr.

But even so, and even if the cat, with its "dreamy gold eyes, sits in the window and thinks back farther than men can dream," my thoughts turn to the dog: the real up-and-doing dog. I do not like glances of "delicate mockery."

And so, with due respect to felines, I whistle, cast my vote and declare:

Dogs are superior to, and more to be desired than, cats.

G. H. C. Jr.

Notes From Athens

ATHENS

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, the Greek Prime Minister, received many presents recently on his birthday. Among them there was one which he prized more than all the others, as it brought vividly to his memory an important phase of his early political activities in his native island of Crete. The memento represented the first proclamation addressed by the revolutionary committee of Crete in 1898. The proclamation is in longhand and was wholly written and edited by Mr. Venizelos himself as the chief of the revolutionary committee. The document is significant to the Cretan statesman at this moment in particular, as it marks the beginning of his struggles against Turkey, struggles which have just ended with his signing another document at Angora establishing permanent peace between the two conflicting countries.

Proclamation Is Given Venizelos

* * *

The question of rapid locomotion occupies an important place in the economic development of this country. Of the old system of transport, oxcarts, horse-drawn carriages, cabs and landaus, and draft animals, specially donkeys, are disappearing year by year, being unable to withstand the powerful competition made in recent years by motorcars. Since 1920, more than 24,000 automobiles of some eighty-five various makes, representing a value of $24,167,000, have been imported into Greece. Profiting by the wide range of facilities that American firms generally furnish to their clients, many pleasure cars have recently been bought in this country, the greatest number being in Athens and Piræus. In the big towns the circulation of vehicles in the streets has become dangerous and for this reason no more licenses are being issued, and it is contemplated to limit the importation of taxicabs in particular, in order to do away with a growing undesirable congestion of traffic.

Many Motorcars Imported

* * *

The avidity of the average Greek for printed matter in the form of the daily papers has become proverbial. The Greek press is very clever in knowing how to keep the curiosity of its readers active and growing. The number of papers published is much greater than the real requirements of the country. This naturally sets up a violent competition of the press men. It often happens that in one year several new papers appear and several others disappear, the latter being unable to stand the severe pressure of the competition put forth by better organizations.

Greeks Fond of the Daily Papers

Recent statistics show that all the Greek dailies and periodicals now published in the country and abroad amount to 577, of which 525 dailies and periodicals are in Greece and 52 abroad. Of these, 223 are published in Athens and 302 in the provinces. The dailies and weeklies published in Athens number 84, and the periodicals 139. The number of the dailies in the provinces is 243, and the periodicals 59. Of the papers published in Greece, 502 are in Greek, three in French, three in English, five in Turkish, three in Armenian and nine in Judeo-Spanish.

* * *

The functioning of foreign schools in Greece has by a new law been strictly regulated. There are forty-six primary and secondary foreign schools in the country, of which two are German, three American, eighteen Italian and twenty-three French, representing a student body of 9390 (3752 boys and 5638 girls), of whom 420 are American, 580 German, 2350 Italian and 5500 French. The American schools have been functioning only since 1924, having been transferred from Turkey in consequence of the Micrasiatic catastrophe. All the other schools have been in existence for several decades. The main disposition of the new law is that these schools are forbidden to give any more primary education to young Greek children, on the objection that these foreign institutions tend to suppress the love of country and the love of the Greek church in the hearts of Greek children at an age when their character should be formed in accordance with the requirements and interests of the Greek fatherland.

Foreign Schools Now Regulated

* * *

The president of the Academy of Music in Rome has lodged a petition with the Greek Committee of the Olympic Games, requesting the leasing of the Panathenic Stadium to the Italians from May 15 to June 15 for the representation of the "Aïda" of Verdi, of the "Mefistofele" of Boito and of the "Moses" of Rossini, under the celebrated Italian composer, Pietro Mascagni. Well-known Italian industrial societies, says the petition, take a keen interest in these representations, which will enjoy the coöperation of many others of the best Italian artists. In order to give the representations a classic tone in harmony with the character of the stadium, the Italians propose to execute the Delphic hymns also. Moreover, an Æschylian tragedy, accompanied by music, will probably also be staged.

Italians Want to Lease Stadium

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Alfred E. Smith and the Popular Vote

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the editorial page of the Monitor of Dec. 22, 1930, reference is made to "Alfred E. Smith, with his record of the largest popular vote ever cast for a Democratic nominee for the Presidency."

I think this statement, which I have seen in dozens of newspapers in the last two years, should be supplemented by the statement that Mr. Smith received a smaller percentage of the popular vote than was received by any Democratic candidate, with three exceptions, in the sixteen presidential elections which have been held since the Civil War.

ARTHUR SNOW.

Washington, D. C.